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MEMORIAL

OF THE

Centennial Anniversary

OF THE

SETTLEMENT

OF

MACHIAS,

Maine

MACHIAS:
PRINTED BY C. O. FURBUSH.
1863.

ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION

OF THE

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF MACHIAS,

MAY 20, 1863.

Dyson $3.00

At the town meeting held in East Machias for the election of municipal officers, March 30, 1863, after some remarks in reference to the propriety of commemorating by appropriate public services, the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the old town of Machias, the following gentlemen were named a Committee to arrange in concert with Committees from the other municipalities embraced in the original township, the services of the celebration, viz:

Samuel H. Talbot,	Nathan W. Foster,
Gilbert W. Gooch,	Daniel S. Johnson,
Luther Hanscom,	John F. Harris,

William H. Pope.

At the town meeting in Machias held the next day, a similar Committee was appointed as follows:

George F. Talbot,	Ladwick Holway,
George Walker,	Nathan M. Gardner,
George W. Drisko,	Warren Hill.

Gilbert Longfellow.

Committees to co-operate with these in the same object were also selected at meetings of citizens held in Machiasport, Marshfield and Whitneyville, viz:

MACHIASPORT.

Charles Emerson,	Stephen Sprague,
Henry A. Libby,	Otis W. Means,
Samuel Small,	Henry B. Waide,

Edward L. Huson.

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WHITNEYVILLE.

James Pope, James Miller, Marshfield Getchell.

MARSHFIELD.

George S. Getchell, Nathan Crocker,
William D. Clark, Martin Foss.

These Committees met at the Court House in Machias early in April and organized by choosing Rev. Charles Emerson, Chairman, and George F. Talbot, Secretary. It was resolved to undertake the celebration, upon the plan afterwards pursued and the following Sub-Committees were named to carry the resolution into effect, viz:

On Public Services:

George F. Talbot, Nathan M. Gardner, Gilbert Longfellow.

On Invitations to Natives living abroad, and others:

John F. Harris, George S. Getchell, James Miller.
Warren Hill, Henry A. Libby,

On Finance:

Samuel H. Talbot, Nathan W. Foster, Warren Hill.

The following persons were then designated as Officers of the Day, viz:

For President.

PETER TALBOT, of East Machias.

For Vice Presidents.

George Burnham, of Machias.
Charles Emerson, of Machiasport.
Samuel Harmon, of Marshfield.
James Miller, of Whitneyville.

For Chief Marshal.

Jeremiah Foster, of East Machias.

For Aids.

Samuel Longfellow, of Machias.
Alvin G. Crocker, of Machias.
Tho. G. Getchell, of Marshfield.
Horatio N. Tobey, of Machiasport.
Albion Miller, of Whitneyville.
Gilbert W. Gooch, of East Machias.

The following circular letter was forwarded by the Committee on Invitations, to about 300 natives of Machias living in various parts of the United States, including California and Washington Territory and the British Provinces, viz :—

Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Machias.

MACHIAS, Me. April 15, 1863.

Dear Sir :—

On the 20th day of May 1763 the first Sixteen Settlers landed on the West bank of the Machias West river, and commenced the colony, which from 1784 to 1826 remained under a single municipal government, and has since been divided into the towns of Machias, East Machias, Machiasport, Whitneyville, and Marshfield.

The history of this Town, as you are well aware, is one of peculiar interest, especially to all connected with it by ties of nativity or long residence. The heroic resistance made by its inhabitants to British invasion in the Revolutionary war, whereby the Eastern portion of New England was preserved from the domination of a distant Monarchy, has found an honorable place in the annals of the glorious achievements of the fathers of the American Republic.

At the annual meetings the several towns organized from the original township initiated measures for a united Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement which falls on the 20th day of May next.

It is to be hoped that the Natives and former residents of the Old Town now living abroad may avail themselves of this interesting occasion to revisit scenes familiar in the recollection of past years, and to renew those ties of friendship with those left at home, who have cherished their memories, sympathizing in their evil and rejoicing in their good fortunes.

You are respectfully invited to participate in the services and festivities commemorative of the sufferings, sacrifices and heroism of our fathers, and to honor the first establishment here of those municipal, ecclesiastical and social institutions to which we all owe so much.

An early answer is requested that the preparations made by the Committee having this matter in charge may be adequate to the attendance.

With high respect your friends
and Former Fellow-Townsmen,

JOHN F. HARRIS,
WARREN HILL,
HENRY A. LIBBY,
GEORGE S GETCHELL,
JAMES MILLER,
} *Committee of Invitations.*

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The 20th of May, 1863, will long be remembered as a day of pleasant meeting of old friends, of the gathering of scattered families and of the recital, in formal speech and spoken word of reminiscences of the public and social local history of a century. The formal speech may be reproduced and preserved, but all the kind words, as townsman grasped the hand of townsman, and gradually discovered the old family face shining out through the transformations of time; these the heart may preserve, but the pen can never report. The *old family face*, renewed with the blood of each generation, and blended, and not lost, with ever changing types. The day and its calm satisfactions showed how men can forget in the young life of their town (for a town that is a hundred years old has only reached a stage of infancy,) the fate that has swept away their fathers, and appoints for them the inevitable proximity of death.

The difficulties that obstructed a successful celebration of our *Centennial Anniversary* may be understood, when it is explained that the preparations were made amid an absorbing interest in the great war, which now for the first time has come near to this community in the terrible suffering in battle of the 6th Maine Regiment, and that the arrangements embraced five distinct municipalities, each of which retained more or less of the jealousy and antipathy which caused its separation from the origi-

nal town. It was very difficult to accommodate our wide hospitality within the walls of any one building, whereby the very desirable sitting down together of neighbors was found impracticable. Then to settle individual and local claims to precedence and distinction, to insure due attention to the aged and the stranger, and to propitiate the fine sense of fitness which characterizes musical people, were no easy tasks. It is due to the good sense and good feeling of the people themselves, who overlooked the faulty arrangements and determined to be satisfied that the whole celebration was pronounced to be a success. It was the first occasion since the separation, probably the first since our fathers acted together in the glorious repulse of the British troops in 1777, that these rival towns have been brought into hearty co-operation in one transaction, and the blending was so complete that every person went home with a happy face and a cheerful heart, glad of the day and its memories.

THE PROCESSION.

The day was most favorable. As most of the services were in the open air, fair weather was quite essential, and we could not have had a better choice of the days of the year. At sunrise the bells were rung and sixteen guns fired in honor of the first sixteen settlers. The Young America Fire Company of Machias, and the Mazeppa Fire Company of East Machias, with their engines draped with flags and festooned with flowers, paraded through the streets in the morning, marching to music by the Machias Cornet Band. At half past ten they halted in front of the Court House, where the procession was formed by Gen. Jeremiah Foster, Chief Marshal, assisted by his Aids. Next the Committee of Arrangements walked the President of the day, the venerable Peter Talbot, Esq., of East Machias, hale and strong with his eighty years, and the Vice Presidents, Rev. Charles Emerson, Geo. Burnham and James Miller, Esqs. The orator and chaplains followed, after them the Selectmen and Town Clerks of the five towns followed. The procession filled the whole street from Shorey's to the house of Edwin Longfellow, and as it moved forward, full as large a crowd moved down the sidewalk directly to the grounds, which were already half full of people. The procession crossed into Water Street and

passed by a flag on the wharf, hung to designate the place of the *first landing*, and so round into Court St., entering the ground from the East.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

The place selected for the public services was the area in front of the new Town Hall. It is the old George Libby lot, and the site of the first meeting-house, out of the windows of which Capt. Moore and the officers of the Margaretta jumped to escape being captured by the people in 1775. It was the *old green* where the Machias Light Infantry used to parade, and is upon the bluff just above the first Landing. Seats had been prepared covering the slope to the centre of the street, and a stand covered with canvas, and decorated with flags, had been erected in the lowest part. In the rear was the handsome facade of the Town Hall, and wherever there was not an enclosure of buildings, evergreens were closely set, as also at the angles of the stand and side of the street to complete with verdure the line of white walls of the amphitheatre. The whole intervening space was densely packed with the assembly, not more than half of whom could be accommodated upon seats that would seat two thousand people. We have heard no estimate of the numbers in attendance, that puts them at fewer than three thousand, and the best judges reckon that there were four thousand.

THE FORENOON SERVICES.

After music and an invocation by Rev. G. Bacheller of Machiasport, the 45th Psalm was sung by a large choir to the tune of St. Martins. Appropriate passages of scripture were read by Rev. H. F. Harding of Machias, and after another Hymn, a Historical Address was read by Wm. B. Smith, Esq.

After the address sixteen young girls, pupils of Mr. Bill, and under his leading, stepped upon the stand, tastefully dressed, and each waving a small flag and sang:

> "Before all lands in east or west,
> I love my native land the best."

Deacon Libby's prayer, offered on the occasion of deliverance from the formidable invasion of the British in 1777, and the original manuscript of which in his own handwriting was shown

upon the platform, was read by Mr. Harding, and after music by the Band, the throng separated for lunch.

THE QUARTERS.

For the Pic-Nic dinner, the different public rooms had been engaged, and tables laid to their fullest capacity. The Town Hall was assigned to East Machias. On the wall were placed in letters trimmed with green the name of the town with the dates 1765, 1777 and 1826 of its settlement, its historic renown and its establishment as a separate town, together with the names of the principal old families,—Scott, Munson, Foster, Stillman, Talbot, Rich, Andrews, Gardner, Hanscom, Gooch, Seavey, Avery and Chase. Each of the dining halls were liberally provided with hot coffee, but all the other materials and the utensils were provided by the energetic ladies who from each town superintended the preparations. The Court Room was occupied by Machias for its outlying population and the invited guests. About six hundred people were fed here. On the walls were corresponding dates, and the names of O'Brien, Smith, Lyon, Kelly, Hill, Bryant, Holway, Jones, Meserve, Farnsworth, Burnham, Chaloner, Longfellow, Boynton. Albee and Elliot, and the portraits of the venerable Parson Steele, and of the late Jeremiah O'Brien.

Marshfield occupied the Vestry, upon the walls of which were trimmed the names of Crocker, Harmon, Barry, Getchell, Waterhouse, Averill and Bowker.

The Methodist Church, quarters of Machiasport had upon its walls the names of Libby, Holmes, Sanborn, Larrabee, Emerson, Parker, Woodruff, Sprague, Kenney, Fogg, Pettigrove, Phinney and Tobey, and was set for tables accommodating two hundred persons. About six hundred persons dined here, principally upon a clam-chowder, which was decidedly the *big thing* of the whole celebration. We have heard something of the perils and dangers attending the procurement of the clams quite equal to those our fathers endured when subsisting upon their predecessors, but this is a *side* history, which we, devoting ourselves to the main subject, cannot stray into, however tempting the flavor and odor.

At the Old Court House "Young America" feted "Mazeppa" very sumptuously, we understand, being the only place where

fresh fruits were provided, the crowd reckoned at three hundred. Besides this, three or four hundred dined at the hotels, and a large number of visitors were entertained at private houses.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

It was considerably past three o'clock when the people again assembled at the stand for the public speaking of the afternoon. The band were in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with fit music admirably performed. Peter Talbot, Esq., presided, and opened the services by a brief and pertinent address. Remarks were made commemorative of the character of Rev. James Lyon, the first settled minister, by Mr. Harding of Machias, his successor; of Judge Jones, by Hon. M. J. Talbot, his kinsman; of Col. Jeremiah O'Brien, by George Walker, Esq, whose wife is of his family, and of Deacon Libby, by Rev. Mr. Emerson. Col. Benj. Foster was eulogized by his great grandson, John C. Talbot, and Col. John Allen, by Mr. Vose of Dennysville, In response to the mention of Dr. William Chaloner, our first physician, his venerable sons, Col. Wm. Chaloner of Trescott, 88 years old, and Benj. Chaloner of Winchester, Mass., rose upon the stage, and were thanked in behalf of the committee for their attendance by Geo. F. Talbot, who also responded to a sentiment alluding to our Schools and Teachers. The speaking closed with a speech by Hon. J A. Lowell of East Machias, to the sentiment, "Natives of Machias resident abroad." These speeches were interspersed with the reading by Charles W. Porter, Esq., of letters from invited guests, natives of Machias and others, which are published in this pamphlet.

We noticed among the more aged natives of Machias, who were present on the occasion, besides the President and his brother, the Messrs. Chaloner and Mr. John Getchell who have already been mentioned, Mr. Benjamin Getchell and Daniel Rich of Cooper, Col. William Burnham of Cherryfield, Mr. Jonas Pierce of East Machias, Mr. Horatio Hill and Henry Albee of St. Stephen, Mr. Asa Farnsworth of Jonesboro, Mr. Dan Pineo of Topsfield and Mrs. Eben Gardner of East Machias.

An occasion has passed that for none of us will occur again. We ought to be satisfied that it has been observed in a manner worthy of the brave deeds it commemorated, and of the sterling men whose names it has honored.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM B. SMITH.

I have found it impracticable to include within the limits of this address, a relation of all those minute incidents and occurrences which are connected with the history of the old township of Machias, and the personal anecdotes of the settlers and families identified with it.

And I am therefore compelled to *select* from the materials at my command, only such of the prominent events as occurred up to the close of the Revolution.

While much then must necessarily be omitted, my narrative, it is believed, will add something to the love, respect, and admiration we have heretofore entertained towards our ancestors. These brave, indomitable men,—and *women*, too,—laid well, and firmly, and broadly, the foundations upon which have been built our five flourishing municipalities.

And their departed spirits, we doubt not, are now looking down upon this large gathering of their kindred, and rejoicing that we are reaping the beneficent results which have

grown out of all *their* toils and hardships, and courage, and resolution.

And if, one hundred years hence, we, who are now living, shall be permitted from another sphere to witness a similar gathering of *our* descendants,—may we see in them no less faithful a representation of the virtues of our ancestors, and a community no less prosperous and happy, than ours!

Not long after the settlement at Cape Cod, Richard Vines, Isaac Allerton and others purchased of the Plymouth Council the exclusive right of trading with the Indians on the coast of Maine; and in pursuance of this object, in 1633, Vines fitted out several small vessels which he commanded on a trading voyage to the Eastward. At this period, the whole country from Cape Sable to Cape Cod was claimed by the French Government; and La Tour, who had succeeded De Monts as Governor, and with his vessels, was constantly on the watch to prevent all trading by the English, declared he would make prizes of all vessels of the English found trading or fishing east of Penmaquid. But in spite of these threats, Vines was determined to push his way Eastward until interrupted by some superior power.

Late in the summer of this year, La Tour and Vines met with each other at some point east of Machias—probably at Passamaquoddy. Immediately a controversy arose between them, as to their respective claims; and upon some abuse which the Englishmen gave him, La Tour made some of them prisoners. These, however, he surrendered on the particular entreaties of Vines; after giving them, as the annalist states, "grave and goodly counsel." Upon the resumption of their friendly relations, La Tour traded with Mr. Vines for many of his commodities, of which he stood in need, paying liberally therefor in valuable fur and other articles, and finally gave Vines permission to trade away the balance of

his goods, and return home, provided he would not build or fortify within the limits of his, La Tour's, commission, that is, east of Penmaquid.

They parted thus, on amicable terms. But Vines,—unwilling, perhaps, to relinquish every prospect of gain, and probably believing also from La Tour's lenity on this occasion, that the latter would not disturb him, proceeded directly to Machias, where he set up a trading house, and left it in charge of five men with two large guns and a small vessel to defend it. This establishment was well supplied with a great variety of articles, suitable for continuing a trade with the Indians, and a large store of Wine and "Strong Waters."

Two days after this, La Tour cast anchor before the place. One of Vines' men came on board, and while he and La Tour were conversing together, several of the French crew went on ashore. As they approached the English trading house, the four sailors in charge of it were much alarmed and undertook to fire their guns. They failed, however, to discharge them, but La Tour's men, not understanding this sudden hostility on the part of those with whom they had so recently been on friendly terms, began to retreat, and in doing so, one of their own muskets was discharged,—(La Tour afterwards alleged accidentally)—and killed two of Vines' men. La Tour immediately went on shore, and on examining the goods at this trading establishment, he found as he alleged, many which had been stolen from his fort on the St. John river, by some Scotchmen. He therefore seized all the goods and the vessel, and made the remaining Englishmen prisoners, and sent the whole to France for confiscation.

The news of this disaster reached Boston in the following November. And the next spring, Vines and Allerton despatched a vessel to St. John, and demanded of La Tour a

restoration of the goods and vessel he had seized. This he peremptorily declined, and on being asked to show his commission and authority for what he had done, haughtily replied that "his sword was his commission, sufficient when he had strength to overcome, and when that failed it would be time enough to show his authority."

Ten years afterwards, however, La Tour was obliged to promise a recompense to Vines for the goods and vessel he had taken. It would seem that during the lapse of these years, there was another Richmond in the field, in D'Aulney who claimed to be Governor and to have authority also over the French claim, by virtue of a superior commission from the King of France. Under this, he had established a fort at Castine, as his rival La Tour had done at St. John.

And for a time, these gentlemen found abundance of employment in warring upon each other without particularly molesting the English traders on the coast. Indeed both were desirous, on the contrary, of propitiating the governments of Massachusetts and Plymouth, in order to obtain aid from them, of money, men and vessels, to destroy each other. And it was for the purpose of getting special assistance against D'Aulney that La Tour visited Boston in 1644.—But here he was first compelled to answer to the charges of seizing the property of Vines and of killing the two Englishmen at Machias in 1633; and the whole matter was thoroughly investigated by the Governor and Court of Assistants. His defence and explanation of this affair, was, that some of the goods he found at Machias had been stolen from him,—that the English sailors were drunk at the time his men went on shore to see them, and that the two men were killed by the accidental discharge of one of the muskets in his men's hands. With these explanations, and on his agreement to re-imburse Vines for his loss,—La Tour was acquitted.

It would be pleasant to know the exact location of this

trading establishment. By one writer it is rather indefinitely stated to be at an "eligible station above Cross Island, on the west bank of the river." But there is no record or tradition of the particular point where it was established.—From the natural situation of the river, bay, and islands in the harbor, it might have been either near the lower wharf at Machiasport, or on the height where the Congregational Church stands, or more probably on Clark's Point, where there are traces of a picture map still to be seen, and was evidently an Indian trading place.

It will be thus seen that Machias had a "local habitation and a name" in history, as early as 1633, only thirteen years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth,—230 years ago—that it was a place well known at that time to the adventurers on this coast, and was then the scene of violence and bloodshed occasioned more or less by the still unextinguished hatred which for many centuries had existed between England and France.

In 1644 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the French to make a settlement here. Thirty years afterwards a small colony of French had a few habitations in this vicinity.

In 1688, an account was taken of the inhabitants scattered on the coast between the Penobscot and the St. Croix, by Gov. Andros. *Martel—John Bretoon*, wife and a child of *Jersey—Lattre*, wife, and three children, were then found living here. At this time there were only 45 Europeans settled between those two rivers. These persons, in 1704, were all captured, by the celebrated Captain Church, on his fifth expedition eastward against the French and Indians, and their settlements and habitations broken up.

In July 1734, our river was honored with a visit from Gov. Belcher, who visited other places east and west of us, for the purpose of conferring with the inhabitants and ascertaining their condition and wants. He was accompanied by

Rev. Mr. Prince, Pastor of the old South Church, Edward Winslow, Sheriff of Suffolk County, and other distinguished gentlemen of Boston. They spent a Sabbath in the harbor, but on landing found no inhabitants.

But the country between Penobscot and the St. Croix, soon after the visit of Gov. Belcher, began to receive the attention of the Massachusetts colony, for the purpose of encouraging settlements there. The first movement in this direction was the employment in 1748 of Richard Hazen to make surveys and form a chart and plan of the coast west of the Passamaquoddy.

In 1753 the Governor of Massachusetts recommended the appointment of a tribunal for the settlement of land titles, and the adoption of some practicable measure for filling up the country with inhabitants.

Encouraged by these indications of interest and protection, Florentius Vassal, a gentleman residing in the island of Jamaica, proposed that if the Government would transfer the territory between Penobscot and 'Quoddy to him and his associates, they would settle there, within a specified time, such number of inhabitants as would form an effective barrier to the French, and a check on the Indian tribes. The Legislative branches assured him that if he would by 1758 obtain His Majesty's approbation, introduce 5000 settlers, a proportionate number of Protestant ministers, and satisfy the Indians as to their claims, the emigrants should have all the lands they should settle, and all the Islands within three miles of the coast. A few years afterwards, at the close of the old French war, another proposition was made to Massachusetts by the Earl of Catherlough and Francis Vassall, to settle the lands twelve miles in width on each side of the Machias river, running back from its mouth 50 miles, with 600 Protestant families, containing at least 3000 souls.—

Nothing seems to have been done to carry out these pro-

positions. It was about this time also, that the King authorised the General Court to grant without money and without price, any lands which might be selected from the royal domains, to those who had served in the then late French and Indian War. A Captain was to receive 3000 acres, a subaltern 2000, and a private 50 acres. And this provision for the old soldiers may have been a reason why the projects of Catherlough and Vassal were not carried out.

Mr. Williamson, in his history of Maine, remarks that "the cessation of active hostilities between the French and English, at the close of the year 1760, and the strong disposition at that time manifested by the Indian tribes of Maine to maintain a treaty of perpetual peace and amity which to this day has never been disturbed, were events of vital importance in the settlement of the eastern part of the Province of Maine, and gave a new and most favorable impulse to every species of enterprise and improvement which so essentially concern a rising community." The whole white population of Maine, did not exceed 17000, at this time, and no permanent settlement had been made eastward of Penobscot river, owing to the wars between the New England Provincials and the Eastern tribes and French, which had overspread the land with blood and desolation for nearly ninety years.

But it was the pleasure of Divine Providence, that other severe trials should await them, besides those of Indian warfare. The year 1761, was one of extraordinary drought and scarcity throughout that part of Maine lying west of the Kennebec river, which was preceded by a wasting sickness that added greatly to the calamities of the season.— "The freshness and bloom common to June of other years, were shrouded in the habiliments of premature decay; and the husbandman in view of his withering fields had a sufficient reason for a deepening despondency of his hopes.—

These severe calamities were followed by devouring fires which did immense damage. They burst from the woods of New Hampshire, early in July of this year (1761), and burning with irresistible fury, passed through Lebanon in Maine, and being driven by the wind, to the eastward, entered *Scarborough*, Gorham, and other towns and ravaged the neighboring forests till they were checked by a flood of rain which fell on the 19th and 20th of August."*

The year 1762, also, was equally distinguished, with its predecessor, for an extraordinary drought, and terrible fires. Early in the year six dwelling houses, two saw mills, and several barns were burned in *Scarborough*; six families were burnt out in North Yarmouth; and in every direction extensive fields were destroyed by the flames and laid open by the destruction of fences. Even the cattle did not escape the violence of devouring fire. A prodigious quantity of the most valuable forest timber was also destroyed, and so much were the crops cut short that greater supplies than usual were necessarily imported for the people's support.

The existence of extensive marshes on the rivers lying eastward of the Penobscot, were well known, previous to these seasons of drought, and they had often been visited by the inhabitants of Maine, as necessity required, for the purpose of cutting the grass growing on their borders. During the years of '61 and '62, therefore, many excursions were made to the eastward to obtain this hay, for the support of cattle the ensuing winters. It was mainly for this purpose, that the autumn of 1762, Isaiah Foster, Isaac Larabee, and a few others whose names are unknown,—all belonging to the settlement of *Black Point* in *Scarborough*—embarked on board of a large Whale Boat, on an expedition eastward.—Besides the principal object of procuring hay, another ob-

*Williamson.

ject, also, was to explore the places they visited for the purpose of setting up a lumbering establishment. For the fires before alluded to had destroyed a great portion of the pine timber lands in the vicinity of Scarborough; and being in the habit of lumbering more or less every year, they were not disposed to overlook the advantages which a new country might afford for this purpose.

Our little exploring expedition, in their progress eastward, at length arrived at Machias, where they found hundreds of acres of marsh, covered with, to them, invaluable grass, which had never known the mower's scythe, and which was rendered doubly valuable to them from its scarcity at home. And here, too, their keen practical observation discovered a wilderness of untouched pine timber forests, overhanging a water power of almost unlimited extent, unoccupied, and at the head of tide water navigation. What more could our enterprising voyagers desire? Was it surprising that their hearts should be light and joyous, and that they should return animated by visions of future success and prosperity which naturally sprang up in their minds, when comparing the devastations at home, with these new regions of unoccupied water power, interminable forests of timber and extensive marshes covered with grass?

On their return the story of their voyage, and of the discoveries they had made, was soon told; and it may well be imagined, that under the pressure of the many misfortunes which had befallen them, not a few of the inhabitants who had suffered by the late extraordinary succession of calamities, listened with eagerness to accounts of a more favorable location—of a spot where the lumberman and the husbandman could find resources of wealth so abundant.

And an association of *sixteen* persons was accordingly formed during the ensuing winter of 1763, for the purpose of building a double saw mill at Machias, to be owned in as

many shares—and it was determined to commence operations the following spring. The names of the associates in this undertaking to commence the first permanent English settlement at this place, are as follows:

Samuel Scott, } *Brothers.*
Sylvanus Scott, }

Timothy Libby, }
George Libby, } *Brothers.*
David Libby, }

Solomon Stone, } *Brothers.*
John Stone, }

Daniel Hill, } *Brothers.*
Japhet Hill, }

Isaiah Foster.

Westbrook Berry.

Isaac Larabee.

Daniel Fogg.

These, thirteen in number, were all of Scarborough, and all lived at Black Point. The remaining three of the complement of sixteen, were

Thomas Buck, *from Plymouth, Captain of a coaster.*
Jonathan Carlton, *of Sheepscot, and*
William Jones, *of Portsmouth, N. H.*

Jones was a merchant, and was not expected to go to Machias, but formed one of the association on an agreement to furnish the infant colony with such supplies as might from time to time be needed, and to receive for the assistance he should thus render, one sixteenth, an equal share, with the other associates, of the mill to be built and all other privileges.

In the latter part of April of this year, 1763, our little company of associates, with the exception of Jones, embarked at Black Point, on board a small schooner, of which Capt. Buck, one of the sixteen, was master. Westbrook Berry and Isaac Larabee took with them their families, consisting of their wives and three children each. Besides the associ-

ates and the two families I have named, Joel Bonney, a millwright, and Wooden Foster, a blacksmith, were also among the number, having been engaged by the company to assist in building the mill, and making in all 25 persons, whose fortunes were based on the success of an enterprise requiring their utmost resolution and courage.

Their passage to Machias was long and stormy. At Townsend they went on shore where the two women baked some bread for the passengers. On one occasion the vessel and cargo came near being lost. She struck on a rock when going into a place, which our informant says, was called the "*Hop-yard*," to escape a storm. The same night the violence of the sea loosened a canoe which was lashed at the shrouds, and in falling, killed a cow belonging to Mr. Berry. On the 20th of May the vessel arrived at Machias, anchoring first at the Rim. As soon as the tide became favorable, they weighed anchor for the last time.

The day was one of gloom, for the rain fell in torrents, and the vessel by some accident striking on a rock near the Ellis Smith store, lay there till the next flood tide. This was sometime in the early part of the forenoon. The passengers were obliged to land as the schooner heeled so much that they could not remain on board. They made a temporary shelter with a few boards, lodged against a birch tree which had been partly broken down. The vessel floated in the afternoon, and was taken into a little creek that ran out by the point now covered by the Bowles wharf. The passengers remained on board for several days, till a clearing was made and a double log house built, where Front street now runs, in front of the old Inglee house. Mr. Larrabee, wife and children, occupied the other part, the men employed in building the mill boarding with them.

The mill—which was a double mill, and situated on the same site where the present mill Phoenix now stands on the

northern shore, was completed with all the despatch practicable, under the circumstances of a new settlement. It was not, we presume, finished with that skill and neatness which characterizes more modern establishments of the kind; but it nevertheless rendered essential service to the company; and before the season had closed, there were boards enough sawed to cover the log houses which were temporarily built for the accommodation of the eleven who had wives. Nine of the eleven—Larrabee and Berry having brought theirs at the commencement—removed their families from Scarborough in August. They were brought in a vessel commanded by Capt. Joseph Wallace, father of Col. Joseph Wallace who formerly lived at Harrington now Millbridge. He had been engaged to carry them from Scarborough, by one of the Libbys, and he took with him a supply of provisions with the intention of bartering them for Lumber; but when he arrived at Machias but few boards had been manufactured except enough to supply the wants of the settlers, whom he found in a measure destitute. Capt. Wallace, however, sold his provisions and other articles to them, they engaging to furnish a cargo on his return the next spring, which was done.

During the year 1794, the inhabitants manufactured nearly sixteen hundred thousand feet of lumber—which must be considered for those times, an extraordinary season's work. To be sure the people at that time had no great difficulty in procuring logs for their mill, and at something of saving too as to Timber rent, but it is rather surprising to learn that the timber which grew on the northern end of the "seven acre," lots so called, should have been hauled in to middle river stream and rafted round to the mills, when, by hauling them scarce half a mile, they could have been brought to the mill pond.

The mill was divided, according to agreement, into sixteen shares. There was also a division made this year of the mill

or seven acre lots, so called. These, as is generally known, lie on the peninsula between the marsh on the south side of Middle River stream, and the north side of the river on which the mills are built. They are seven rods in width, running nearly across the peninsula. Of these lots there were eighteen ; laid out by the mariner's compass. Sixteen of them belonged to the several original partners of the company. The other two were given to Joel Bonney the millwright and Wooden Foster the blacksmith, and the eleven partners who had wives built a small house on their respective lots the same year.

During the year 1765, our little colony increased in considerable numbers, with every sign of future and long continued prosperity. A reputation had gone abroad most favorable to its resources. Many persons came this year, and took up farm lots as well as engaged in the lumbering business. Their names are as follows :—

Daniel Elliot,
Joseph Holmes,
Joseph,—better known as Deacon Libby.
Ebeneser Libby,
Benjamin Foster, afterwards Col. of the Militia.
Josph Sevey, afterwards a Captain.
Joseph Munson,
Joseph Balch,
Ezekiel Foster,
Joseph Getchell,
Benjamin Foss,—all of whom we believe were from Scarborough ;
John Underwood, from Kittery, who was the first regular trader here,—and
Jonathan Longfellow, from Cornwallis.

In the spring of the same year (1765) the O'Briens, Elliot, Holmes, Underwood, and the two Libbys, just named, com-

menced a double saw-mill on the south side of the river, on the same site where the present Dublin mill now stands; but it was not finally completed till the ensuing March. The families of most of the persons who came here this season were moved to the place in the fall.

Sometime in the summer of this year Capt. Ichabod Jones, a gentleman who had formerly been a ship-master then living in Boston having a strong desire to make a pleasure excursion to the eastward, chartered a coasting schooner for that purpose and put on board a quantity of provisions and other articles to trade with the inhabitants on the coast. On arriving at Mt. Desert, he heard of the settlement at Machias—that much lumber was made there, and he proceeded thither immediately. Here he disposed of his goods, loaded his vessel with lumber, and came to Machias again with additional supplies. On this second trip, he was invited by Col. Benjamin Foster, Wooden Foster, Samuel Scott, Daniel Fogg, Joseph Munson, and Joseph Sevey,—who then resided on the East Machias branch of the main river—to unite with them and others in building a double saw-mill on the west bank of that river. Capt. Jones agreed to join them, and build one quarter. They accordingly got out a frame and set it up the same fall.

This mill was situated on the same site where the saw-mill *Unity*, supposed to have been named after one of Ichabod Jones' vessels, now stands on East Machias river, just below the bridge on the western side. Capt. Jones made another trip the same season, bringing further supplies for his partners and others.

In 1766, most of those who built the first mill—part of the company of the original sixteen—took up farm lots also. In March of this year—after a passage of four days—Stephen Jones, nephew of Ichabod Jones, arrived at Machias. He is more particularly remembered in these days as Judge Jones,

having been appointed and acted as Judge of Probate, and a Judge of the Sessions after the Revolution. He resided here from that time, till July, 1822, when he removed to Boston where he died in 1826, aged about 88. In a letter which he wrote under date of Sept. 1, 1825, when he was nearly 87 years of age, he says "that he never made any pretensions to composition or to write grammatically, as he was taught neither when he was young, as his father was killed at Horton, N. S., when he was eight years old, and that he lived with his maternal grandfather, a respectable farmer of Weston, till he was sixteen years of age. He then went to Worcester to live with an uncle of his who was a joiner."—"Farmers' boys," he adds, "have no chance for schooling in the summer season of the year, and if, after harvesting and cider making is over, they can go to school until the farming business commences in the spring, and during those periods can learn to spell and read and write a little, they do very well. After I was nine years of age," he continues, "I would not let any boy in school, if he was ever so old, go before me in reading and spelling. Writing I never excelled in.—But age has impaired my memory so much that I find that I frequently misspell words."

The inhabitants this year, having failed two years previous in their application to the Government of Nova Scotia, for a grant of a township of land which should include their settlement, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for the same object—but owing to some errors which are not stated, this application also failed. It was, however, renewed every year till 1770, when the township of Machias was granted, as will be hereafter noticed.

The winter and spring of 1767, was distinguished as a season of extraordinary scarcity. In the autumn previous, arrangements had been made for procuring the usual winter supplies; but owing to some neglect or accident, the vessel

engaged to bring them was frozen up somewhere on the coast and for a long time was unable to prosecute her voyage. Many a long and weary hour did the inhabitants watch for her return. On her they had not only relied for their family supplies, but for such further articles as would enable them to pursue their customary employment of hauling logs for their mills during the winter, on the success of which their prosperity for the ensuing year entirely depended. Days and weeks passed in gloomy and disheartening succession—the eye became weary with watching and the heart more sad by each hours' delay. The husband and father, as the scanty and meagre fare is placed upon his table, becomes daily more and more anxious for the morrow—while the wife and mother, with woman's true courage and heroism, calls up new sources of comfort and consolation in the fortitude and self-possession which she displays. To one, the future is a cloud of impending darkness and gloom—to the other there is a brightness beyond, that cheers and sustains her under the most appalling calamity.

One who participated in, and remembered their sufferings has stated to me that she had prepared many a meal from potatoe sprouts, clams, and a little flour which she had saved for starch. Of other families it is stated that the fathers in many instances were so reduced in strength from the meagre quality of food, that they had scarcely the power to dig for the eels and clams on which they solely depended for subsistence. Indeed the deprivations of the people at that time were not less than those of the earlier settlements of other portions of New England, when on one occasion a good man, calm and resigned amid the distresses of himself and those around him, invited a neighbor to a dish of clams, and after dinner returned thanks to God who had "given them *to suck of the abundance of the seas and of the treasures hid in the sands!*"

Those who were more robust, attempted to support them-

selves and their families, by hunting for moose and deer.—But from their ignorance of the art, this mode was not less precarious than the others—and besides, in some instances, long continued want had disabled them from enduring the fatigues of a long hunt. By some, this was called the "clam year,"—by others a season of "Poverty-times."

In this uncertainty and destitution, the people remained for nearly two months. But relief came at last. Capt. Jones, who seems to have taken a strong interest in the welfare of the place, hearing that the vessel which had been engaged to bring them supplies was prevented from coming, and well knowing from his acquaintance with the condition of things here, that the inhabitants must be in needy circumstances, despatched a vessel to the place, with provisions and other necessary articles, which afforded the most timely and grateful relief.

In 1768, Capt. Jones, Jonathan Longfellow, Archelaus Hammond, Nathan Longfellow, Amos Boynton, John Underwood, and some others built a double saw mill on the island in the Falls, where the Rock mill now stands. A single saw mill was also built the same year by Joseph Getchell and others who lived on the north side of Middle River, at the outlet of the pond now known as Bowker's Lake. Jonathan Longfellow was this year appointed a Justice of the Peace, being the first civil officer commissioned east of the Penobscot river.

In 1769, a militia company of nearly one hundred men was formed. Stephen Jones was chosen Captain, Benjamin Foster, (afterwards Col.) Lieutenant, and Sylvanus Scott, Ensign. Jones' commission is dated August 7, "in the ninth year of the reign of his majesty George the third," appointing him a "Captain of a military company of foot, at a place called Machias, in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Lincoln, whereof Thomas Goldthwaite is Colonel." The

commission is signed by Thomas Hutchinson, then Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts Bay.

The inhabitants at the close of this year, 1769, again petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for a grant of a Township of land. Their Petition is as follows:

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

To his Excellency, Francis Bernard, Esq., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief: The Honorable the Council and Hon'ble House of Representatives of the Province aforesaid in General Court assembled at Boston:

The subscribers, inhabitants of a place called Machias, (great part of whom have served his majesty in the late wars,) Humbly shew:

That they, with their families, according to the King's proclamation, went upon and took possession of a tract of land called Machias, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a dry rock at a place called the eastern bay near the house of Mr. Samuel Holmes and extending north 10 degs. W. 10 miles; then W. 10, S. 8 miles; then S. 10, E. ten miles, then E. to N. 8 miles to the first mentioned bounds;—and they have made considerable improvements thereon, apprehending the same to be crown lands. But so it is, may it please your Excellency and honors that said tract of land falleth within and belongs to this Province.

Now may it please your Excellancy and honors, as it was through the ignorance of your Petitioners, they thinking the land belonged to the crown, and as they have been at great costs and pains in clearing and making improvements, on the tract of land aforesaid, if they should be dispossessed thereof, it would be the means of ruining them and their families.

Your Petitioners would also represent to this Honorable

Court, that they are about seventy-four in number, and are without the common privileges other people within this Province enjoy, having no Gospel minister, schoolmaster or any officers whatsoever, which is absolutely necessary for the peace and good order of any people; and as they are willing and desirous to pay their proportion of the Province expense, as they become able, your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Excellency and honors would be pleased to take the premises into your wise, serious and compassionate consideration—and make them a grant of said tract of land which will prevent the ruin of so many families; and also incorporate them into a town, or otherwise invest them with authority sufficient to choose town officers, or otherwise relieve them, as you in your known wisdom and goodness shall think best.

And as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Stephen Jones,
Jonathan Longfellow,
Isaiah Foster,
William Curtis,
Jeremiah Jenks,
Benjamin Foster, jun.
James Dillaway,
George Scott,
Samuel Scott,
Joseph Sevey,
Wooden Foster,
Arthur Dillaway,
Aaron Hanscom,
Benjamin Stone,
Jones Dyer,
John Crocker,
Samuel Libbee,
George Sevey,
Abial Sprague, jr.,
Sarah Libbee, widow,
Solomon Stone,
George Libbee,
Reuben Crocker,
Jacob Libbee,
John Underwood,
John Wheland,
Ebenezer Libbee,
Joseph Dubisont,
Timothy Libbee,
Job Burnham,
Gideon O'Brien,
Samuel Burnham,
Ezekiel Foster,
Joseph Getchell,
Ezekiel Foster, jun.,
Benjamin Foster,

Obadiah Hill,	Henry Griffith,
Isaac Larrabee,	Archelaus Hammond,
Sylvanus Scott,	Samuel Hill,
Amos Boynton,	Japhet Hill,
Joseph Libbee,	Westbrook Berry,
Nathan Longfellow,	Jonathan Berrie,
Enoch Sanborn,	Solomon Meserve,
David Libbee,	John Berrie,
Jeremiah O'Brien,	Reuben Libbee,
Samuel Kenney,	Jacob Foster,
Ephraim Andrews,	John W. Foster,
Joseph Holmes,	Daniel Hill,
Samuel Rich,	Thomas Libbee,
Joseph Munson,	Ebenezer Fitz,
Isaiah Libbee,	John Scott,
Samuel Holmes,	Benjamin Holmes,
Jonathan Carlton,	Benjamin Getchell,
Stephen Parker,	John C. Jones,
Bartholemew Bryant,	John Bohannon,
Jonathan Woodruff,	Samuel Stewart,
Daniel Stone,	Ichabod Jones,
Abial Sprague,	Morris O'Brien.

being eighty persons in all.

Upon this petition, the General Court granted the tract as described in the application, on the 26th April, 1770, on the following conditions,—namely:—"That the petitioners cause a plan of the township to be taken by a surveyor and chairman under oath before the first day of January 1771—that within six years after they should obtain his majesty's approbation of the grant, unless prevented from so doing by *War*, they should settle the township with 80 good protestant families, build 80 houses, none to be less than eighteen feet square and seven feet stud,—clear and cultivate five acres of land on each share fit for tillage or mowing—that

they build a suitable meeting-house for the public worship of God, and settle a learned protestant minister and make provision for his comfortable and honorable support." And each proprietor was required to give a bond to the Treasurer of the Province in the sum of £50 for the faithful performance of these conditions. The Petitioners were further required to obtain His Majesty's confirmation within eighteen months.

And the last condition is, that "as the township is remote from the centre of the Province, and at a great distance from His Majesty's surveyor of woods and timber, the Petitioners were required to take especial care not to destroy or cut any of His Majesty's timber on or about said township."

The conditions of this Grant, were the same, or nearly so, under which most of the Grants for forty years previous, had been made.

The provision, restricting the cutting of His Majesty's timber on the township, refers to a condition in the Provincial charter that all trees of the diameter of 21 inches, upwards of 12 inches from the ground, were to be reserved for masts for the Royal Navy—and a fine of £100 was incurred for every such tree cut down without a license first had and obtained of the King's surveyor.

By this grant the Petitioners became proprietors or owners in fee of the soil within the limits of the township—and they held their first Proprietary meeting on the eleventh of September of this year (1770.) Stephen Jones was chosen Clerk of the Proprietors, Jonathan Longfellow, Moderator; Benjamin Foster, Samuel Scott, and Sylvanus Scott were chosen a Committee to call future meetings: Ephraim Andrews, Collector; Sylvanus Scott, Treasurer; twenty shillings, lawful money, was raised on each original right in the township to defray the expenses of running out the township, and pay Capt. Ichabod Jones for his expenses and trouble

in obtaining a grant of the same, from the "great and general court," and the Collector was allowed 1-6 in the £ for collecting.

The most important vote of this meeting was the following, confirming, as it did, the title to lands, etc., held previously by possession, each man in the township having located his farm or made his improvements wherever his fancy dictated:

"*Voted*,—that the first sixteen settlers or builders of the first saw-mill unmolested enjoy their lots called mill lots, each lot containing seven rods front and extending to the marsh back not exceeding half a mile, together with the mill privilege ;—that each proprietor be quieted in the improvements they have made and settled upon, and possess one hundred rods wide, marsh excluded, if it is to be had without dispossessing one another in the improvements they have made, together with the mill privileges they now enjoy ;—said lots to extend back so far as to contain the quantity of two hundred and fifty acres to each first division lot."

A committee was appointed (Japhet Hill, Isaiah Foster, and Samuel Scott,) to lay out to each Proprietor 250 acres according to the vote of the Proprietors—to lay out proper roads and landings—and divide the marsh equally to each Proprietor.

In November of the same year, a meeting was called to see if the Proprietors would agree to send home to His sacred majesty, King George the third, the Grant they had received from the General Court, for his confirmation—and it was voted accordingly to send home to his "sacred Majesty !"

For this purpose they raised twenty shillings on each right which they directed the Treasurer to pay Mr. John Bernard, merchant, of Boston, if he would obtain a confirmation—and if Mr. Bernard would not undertake it, they requested their agent in Boston to employ some one else who would be likely to accomplish the desired object.

A double saw-mill was built, this year, by Ichabod Jones, Jonathan Longfellow, and David Gardner, a Quaker from Nantucket, near the outlet of Gardner's lake on Gardner's stream.

Seven years had now elapsed since the commencement of the enterprise to establish a permanent settlement at this place. From the little band which had embarked on board of Capt. Buck's vessel, in May, 1763, their number had increased beyond the most sanguine expectations. More than half of the eighty persons who had obtained the grant of the township, were heads of families. Some were located on each side of the river at Machiasport,—some on the northern side of Middle River,—some on East Machias river,—some at the outlet of Gardner's lake, and a larger village had grown up here. Three double saw-mills had been built on the "Kwapskitchwock" Falls,—a single saw-mill at Middle River,—a double saw-mill at East Falls and another double mill at Gardner's Lake. The inhabitants had obtained, after much trouble and perplexity, a grant of the township, which secured to them their territorial rights; and nothing now remained but to pursue the even tenor of their way, with every promise of success and prosperity.

In July of the next year (1771) the Proprietors voted to hire a minister to "preach the Gospel in this place," and raised the sum of twenty shillings on each right in the towhship for the support "of a Gospel minister" for so long a time as one can be hired for that sum. The whole amount raised was £84. Joseph Sevey, Enoch Sanborn and Stephen Jones were appointed a committee for this purpose; and Mr. Jones, being in Boston in August, met with Rev. James Lyon, who had just left Onslow, N. S., where he had been preaching, but where the people were so poor as to be unable to support him.

Mr. Lyon was a native of Princeton, N. J.,—educated at

the College there, and had received a Presbyterian ordination. On the encouragements held out to him by Mr. Jones, he concluded to go to Machias with his wife and children, and preach on trial. The next spring, the people liking him, they invited him to remain, offering him £84 as a salary, £100 as a settlement, together with a right or share in the Township. This offer he accepted, and continued to preach here until he died, in 1794.

Mr. Lyon had a fine musical taste, as well as voice, and published a work on music. He had a singular defect of vision, in being unable to distinguish between the colors of black and red, and once purchased a piece of *scarlet* cloth for the purpose of making himself a coat, thinking it to be black, until apprised by his wife that it would be much more suitable as a uniform for a British officer, than a dress coat for a clergyman. He never was regularly *installed* as Pastor of the Church which he formed.

At the first meeting of the Proprietors, the committee of Lot Layers were directed to lay out the Marsh, and divide it equally, in quantity and quality, among the eighty proprietors. In pursuance of their duty, in this respect, they, this year, met with some resistance on the part of some of the proprietors.

What was the original cause of this *particular* difficulty, does not appear. But a meeting was called at short notice, and held at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Judge Jones' barn, which stood where the old Court House stands. The report of the Lot Layers, as recorded on the Proprietors' books, is in words following:

"Messrs. Benjamin Foster and Samuel Scott, two of the Lot Layers report, that they have gone so far in the division of the Marsh, as to lay out the lots on the plan, and should have proceeded so far as to have *staked out* the lots, had they not been threatened by Japhet Hill, (one of the sworn

Lot Layers)—Samuel Hill, and some others, who swore that they would knock the first man down that entered upon the Marsh upon any such business; and that if any man should presume to bring any compass and chain, and make any use of them, they would destroy them.

"Whereupon the committee thought it was not advisable to do anything farther toward the division of the Marsh, until they had acquainted the proprietors with what they had done, and the opposition they had met with."

The Proprietors, probably somewhat astonished at such *hard swearing* and *knock down* arguments, adjourned to two o'clock in the afternoon, when they passed a couple of very cool and sensible votes in relation to the division of the Marsh, and the prosecution of those who trespassed on lots not their own.

And thus, for aught that appears of record, the matter ended quietly, the Proprietors not holding any meeting till two years afterwards, in July, 1773, when the disputed territory of Marsh lots was finally drawn for by lot among the Proprietors. From that time till 1781, a period of eight years, including a portion of the years of the Revolution, no meeting was held by the Proprietary—most of the members of the association acting in a committee of the whole township, on the State of the Union.

In 1774, the first meeting house was built on a lot given to a committee of the township, by George Libby, (one of the "sixteen,") near the site of the town Hall in this village. It was one story in height—twenty-five feet wide and forty-two feet long. It contained no pews. Ranges of seats were placed on each side of a narrow aisle, at the head of which a small pulpit was erected. It was built by private subscription. The builders were Stephen Jones, Stephen Smith, George Stillman, James Flynn, David Longfellow, William Tupper, William Albee, Joseph Averill, Amos Boynton, Daniel Me-

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serve, Jonathan Pineo, John Berry, Joseph Libbee, Job Burnum, Enoch Waterhouse and Obadiah Hill. Its cost was two hundred and twenty dollars. It was some years afterwards purchased by the town, when four hundred and fifty dollars was raised to repair it, and to build a house at the East village. Besides its Church uses, this building was used for plantation and proprietors' meetings, as well as for schools; and when Washington County was established, the terms of the County Courts were held there for several years.

In April of this year (1774) Capt. Ichabod Jones, who, in connection with his nephew Stephen, continued his interest in the prosperity of the settlement, came here with his wife and daughter on a visit; but in consequence of the difficulties arising out of the celebrated "Boston Port bill," and of the apprehensions which every day grew stronger of a rupture between the colonies and the mother country, he remained here with his family during the following summer and winter, his vessel being hauled up during the same time.

The news of the battle of Lexington, reached Machias very soon after its occurrence, April 19, 1775. Capt. Jones had at this time commenced loading his two sloops, the Unity and the Polly, with Lumber for Boston. He was master of the Unity himself, and Nathaniel Horton was master of the Polly. Capt. Jones sailed in the early part of May, having directed Horton to touch at Cape Ann and Salem, for a market, and failing there, to proceed to some port in Connecticut. But on arriving at Salem, Horton found the whole country in great excitement, and the inhabitants of Boston, including his own family, in great distress. Contrary to orders he went to Boston to bring his family away. Capt. Jones was there, also, making arrangements to bring from Boston his own furniture, as well as the families and furniture and other moveable property of John C. Jones, his son, and of Mr. Thomas Lee, a partner of his son. He was de-

sirous, also, of carrying a quantity of provisions to Machias for the inhabitants, who were in a great measure destitute, the unsettled state of public affairs having destroyed the business of the country, during the year previous.

It was necessary, however, in order to remove his own property, and that of his friends, to apply to Admiral Graves, who was in command of Boston harbor, for permission—which was granted, on condition that Jones should return to Boston with Lumber for the use of the British troops. The sloops were accordingly loaded with the household furniture, etc., belonging to Jones, his son, and Mr. Lee, together with considerable quantity of provisions which had been secretly conveyed on board, previous to his application to the military authorities.

Admiral Graves ordered the armed Schooner Margaretta, a cutter of about one hundred tons, carrying about forty men, commanded by Midshipman Moore, who was a relative of the Admiral, to accompany Jones to Machias. The object of this visit of the Margaretta, is said to have been threefold—first, to see that Capt. Jones performed his agreement to return to Boston, with a load of Lumber—second, to protect him from trouble by the inhabitants if any should arise: and third, to carry to Boston the stores of an armed vessel which had been cast away in this vicinity, a little while before.

Jones is represented to have been inclined towards the Government across the water, and unquestionably well knew the sentiments of the people at Machias to be adverse to his. He probably *solicited* of Admiral Graves the protection of the Margaretta, in the outset, notwithstanding it is intimated that he expressed some "*uneasiness*" that the armed cutter was ordered to accompany his vessels.

Before he left Boston, however, he appears, also, to have fortified himself with a certificate from the Selectmen of that place, desiring the people here to permit Capt. Jones to re-

turn and bring away from Boston other distressed inhabitants and their effects.

The two sloops and the Margaretta arrived at Machias on the second day of June. The next day, as a pre-requiste to re-opening his accustomed trade with the inhabitants, Capt. Jones circulated for their signature, an obligation by which they were to bind themselves not only to allow him to carry Lumber to Boston as usual, but to protect him and his property at all events. Failing in this, he caused a meeting of citizens to be held on the 6th.

There was a general attendance: and a vote was finally passed to allow Capt. Jones to proceed with his business as usual, the people agreeing to purchase and pay as before.—Upon this Capt. Jones landed his goods, and commenced trading with the inhabitants and loading his vessel.

There is a tradition that Capt. Jones in making sale of the supplies which he had at this time brought, "favored those who favored him," and would give credit only to those who voted in favor of carrying lumber to Boston. It is also stated, with more truth, that the lumber which he proposed to take to Boston was just what was required for barracks for the Royal troops. The memory of the recent battle of Lexington was still fresh and warm with the people. It doubtless haunted their dreams by night and by day.—And many restless minds, burning with the wrongs which our country had so long patiently endured, and *believing* that the cargoes of Jones' sloops were intended for the use of the British troops,—determined that Jones' vessels should not return to Boston.

At this time, about six tons only of English hay were cut in the township; what was needed of this article for lumbering purposes being procured in Nova Scotia. And such was the state of agriculture in other respects, that no kind of vegetables were raised, not even potatoes sufficient to

satisfy the consumption of the inhabitants. A few cows were kept, and only oxen enough to haul logs in the winter. There were about 80 families, and about 100 single men, then living here, all of whom depended on lumbering for subsistence. The settlement, too, was at a great distance from any large town, and there being no roads, the only mode of communication for obtaining supplies in a time of scarcity, was by water. This communication of course would be easily controlled by a vigilant enemy.

There were a few settlements, westward, of a character ten times more feeble and indigent than ours, at Jonesboro, Addison, and on the Narraguagus, and at Gouldsboro. Their numbers were so few, that no relief could be had of them; and before Jones' arrival in the sloops, it is stated that there was not three weeks provision in the township. But in spite of all these adverse circumstances, and the desperate character of the undertaking, our little band became only the more resolute and determined.

The chief leader, in originating and preparing a resistance to the sailing of the sloops, was Benjamin Foster, afterwards Col. of the Militia, a bold and energetic man, who had served in the old French war,—was at the taking of Louisburgh and had not forgotten, it is probable, the smell of gun powder. A secret meeting was called by him of the O'Briens and other principal men of the place and of the settlements westward as far as Moosepeck Reach, which was held a short distance from this village on the road to the Port. The question was there discussed, with much zeal and interest, whether it was advisable to take possession of the sloops and the Margaretta, and make Capt. Jones and the officers and men of the cutter, prisoners.

On one side, it was objected that if successful, such was our defenceless and destitute situation, we should only invite a sudden destruction by the enemy. On the other, it

was urged that resistance to British aggression had already commenced elsewhere, and that it was their duty to follow the noble example of our brethren at Lexington. At length, Foster, tired of the discussion, stepped across a small brook near which the party were standing, and invited all who were in favor of taking Capt. Jones' vessels and the Margaretta, to cross over also. On this a large majority followed him, at once, and the minority falling in, a unanimous declaration of war was agreed upon.

This was on Sunday the 11th day of June. A plan of operation was immediately arranged. The principal officers of the Margaretta, and Capt. Jones, were known to be at church. It was considered desirable to make them prisoners, if possible, while they were there, that the vessels might be taken without loss of life. A small party, with muskets, thereupon started for the purpose of surrounding the meeting house. It was a warm day, and some of the windows of the house were open. London Atus, a negro servant of Parson Lyon, was the first to discover Foster's band crossing a foot bridge which led from Dublin Mill Island to Single Mill Island.—Not knowing the object of this warlike movement, our friend London, gave an outcry of alarm, and jumped through a window. This movement at once attracted the attention of Jones and the officers of the Margaretta, who followed London's example. Jones escaped into the woods near by, where he secreted himself for several days. The officers, succeeded in getting down to White's Point, near the old Toll House, where the Margaretta lay, and arrived safely on board. Capt. Moore immediately weighed anchor, and dropped down below the narrows, after sending word to the inhabitants that if they molested or disturbed Jones' sloops, he would return and fire upon the town.

Not in the least disheartened by their defeat, Foster, Jeremiah O'Brien, and others associated with them, determined

to take possession of the sloops; and one of them, it was agreed O'Brien should take charge of with a crew of forty men, while Foster went to the East Village to get a schooner ready with a complement of men there, both vessels to join company at the Rim early the next morning, and then pursue the Margaretta and capture her. No time of course was to be lost. A band of volunteers was soon gathered for the purpose, at each place. On examining their equipments of war-fare, however, they were found to be only a few charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, thirteen pitch-forks, ten or twelve axes. Most of the powder and balls were on board of O'Brien's vessel, the Unity. "No circumstance," says a writer, "could more strikingly exhibit the reckless bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without an acknowledged leader, until they were in sight of the enemy, when O'Brien was chosen commander by unanimous consent." Foster procured his schooner, called the Falmouth Packet, ready in due season; but before the attack was commenced on the Margaretta, his vessel got aground, leaving O'Brien to push on to the encounter single-handed.

The crew of O'Brien's vessel were about forty in number —most of them undisciplined in war, especially at sea, and were unprovided with more than three rounds of ammunition. The plan was to put the sloop alongside, and carry the Margaretta by boarding. On approaching the enemy, who was prepared for action, Capt. Moore hailed the sloop to know their demands, adding that if they approached nearer he would fire. O'Brien called on him to surrender, while Stevens, his Lieutenant, replied to Moore that he might "fire away and be damned." Capt. Moore seemed desirous of avoiding a collision, and the breeze from the north-west freshening, he crowded all sail. In jibing, the Margaretta carried away her main boom, but continued to stand on and ran into Holmes' bay, where Capt. M., took a spar out of a ves-

sel lying there, in charge of Capt. Avery, who was pressed on board as Pilot of the Margaretta. Her repairs being speedily made, and the wind freshening, she stood out to sea, in the hope of escaping the sloop, which again hove in sight.—But the sloop was the better sailer. Capt. Moore cut away his boats, to relieve his vessel, but this proving ineffectual, he opened a fire on the sloop. The fire was returned with animation and good effect by O'Brien and his daring crew. Soon afterwards, the two vessels came together. A short conflict now took place with musketry, Capt. Moore throwing hand grenades in person. He was, however, soon shot down, and the people of the sloop immediately boarded the Margaretta. The first man who got on board was John O'Brien, and the second was Joseph Getchell—the latter often saying, in his after life, that he did not know which foot was on board of the Margaretta first, his or O'Brien's.

Capt. Moore having been mortally wounded, after a brave defence, the next in command, a young midshipman by the name of Stillingfleet, was so terrified that he jumped down into the cabin, leaving the crew of the sloop to take possession without further resistance.

Of our adventurous band one man was killed, by the name of McNiel, leaving a wife and family. James Coolbroth was mortally wounded and soon after died.

Three other men were also badly wounded; namely,—John Berry, who afterwards lived at Hadley's Lake, and received a pension of $8 per month during his life. A ball entered his mouth and came out behind his ear. He used to say that the man who shot him, fell as soon as he did.—The other two men, who were wounded, were Isaac Taft and James Cole, who were laid up for some time under the care of a surgeon.

On board the Margaretta there were four persons killed, beside Capt. Moore, who was mortally wounded. One of

them was Capt. Robert Avery who was taken out of the coasting schooner in Holmes' Bay by Moore to act as Pilot, as before mentioned. He sat on deck, it is said, completely stupefied during the action, till he was shot. The other three were sailors or marines.

The first fire was made by the Margaretta, and killed one man on board the sloop. The hand grenades did the most damage. The fire was returned by the sloop, killing the helmsman of the Margaretta, whose quarter deck was then for a moment abandoned. The sloop boarded bows on—her bowsprit going through the mainsail of her foe. The vessels then swung together, and the attempt to board by our men, failed by the separation of the vessels. They soon swung together again, when the battle ended in the fall of Capt. Moore.

The Margaretta was triumphantly brought up to this village, on the same day she was taken, which was Monday the 12th of June. The crew of the Margaretta were brought to Machias as prisoners of war, where they remained till July following. Capt. Moore was immediately landed, and every care and attention was bestowed upon him. He was carried to the house of Stephen Jones, where he died the next day.

The other wounded persons were all brought ashore the next day, and a shop belonging to Jonas Farnsworth, was taken for a hospital. There was no Physician here, at that time, and Mr. Farnsworth was immediately despatched to Annapolis, N. S., for a surgeon, and returned with Doctor William Chaloner, who afterwards removed his family here.

An intelligent correspondent has informed me that Capt. Moore brought with him two ladies as passengers, who were related to the Jones family—to one of whom he was to have been married at Halifax, whither he was bound in the Margaretta, after Jones's sloops were loaded.

I have not been able to obtain the names of all the persons who were on board of the sloop, engaged in taking the Margaretta. Jeremiah O'Brien, afterwards known as Col. O'Brien, was in command as before stated. Edmund Stevens then of Addison settlement, was Lieutenant. Gideon O'Brien, John O'Brien, William O'Brien, Richard Earl, a negro who lived with Col. O'Brien, Samuel Watts, Jonathan Knight, who afterwards removed to Calais, a man by the name of Steele from Pleasant River, Josiah Weston, John Merrit, John Barry, Isaac Taft, James Cole, Coolbroth, McNeil, Nathaniel Crediforth, John Hall, John Wheaton, William Fenlason, Joseph Libbee, (not the deacon) Ezekiel Foster, Simon Brown, Joseph Clifford, Bariah Rice, Jonathan Brown, Samuel Whitney, Josiah Libbee, Elias Hoit, and Joseph Getchell, are the names of all the persons I have been able so far to find, who were concerned in this attack. Of these, none are now living.

The hardihood and bravery of these times, was not, on this occasion, confined to the men. There were women in those days, of stout hearts and willing hands. To procure an additional supply of powder, a messenger was despatched the day before the capture, to Jonesboro, but he declined to return with the powder: and as all the other men in the vicinity of Chandler's river settlement, were at Machias,—the women mustered together to see what *they* could do; and Hannah Weston, then recently married, and Rebecca Weston, sister of Mrs. Weston's husband, volunteered to bring the ammunition through the woods. Hannah was 17 and Rebecca Weston 19 years old, at this time. They carried between thirty and forty pounds of powder and balls. They had no road but a faint path by spotted trees. They first came out to the river below the falls at Whitneyville, and followed the river down. When they had got about half way through, Rebecca's strength somewhat failed, and Mrs. Weston

carried her companion's load. They arrived at Gideon O'Brien's house near sunset, having left Chandler's river about 2 o'clock. Their clothes were very much torn, and they were greatly fatigued by their journey. This was on Monday. On their arrival, they learned that the Margaretta had been taken. Our heroines remained several days, and were doubtless the cynosure of all patriotic hearts. As a testimony of the appreciation in which the people of the place held their services, the committee of correspondence and safety which had been appointed, made them a present, the next day, of twelve yards of camlet, which was worth about eight dollars—at that time, no small sum.

Such are some of the incidents connected with the capture of the Margaretta—the first naval exploit after the battle of Lexington, when open and undisguised warfare between the colonies and Great Britain became unavoidable. Taking all the circumstances of the occasion into view—especially the remote position of our town from any place where assistance could be readily obtained—this event may be considered as one of the most bold, energetic, and extraordinary occurrences of the times. Well might they at Lexington, or at Bunker Hill, unite to resist the oppressions of the mother country—surrounded as those places were by a large population; and well do the heroes of the 19th of April and the 17th of June deserve the honors which posterity has bestowed upon them. Equally, with them, should be honored and remembered the heroes of the 12th of June:

"Rude were the arms of strife
In combat wielded then—
But the harvest scythe—the woodman's axe,
Were meet for those stern men.
Tho' frail, the bark they sailed
To chase a powerful foe,
"God and the right" was all that chose,
Those manly souls to know.

Here let a few still keep
On bright historic page,
The record of that noble deed
For every coming age,
To teach our country's foes,
That where oppressions fall,
Are hearts in mailed armor clad,
To leap at Freedom's call."

Immediately upon the capture of the Margaretta, a meeting of the inhabitants was called to decide on what measures it were advisable to take in this contingency. A Committee of Correspondenc, Vigilance, and Safety, was chosen, as had been done in many places, previous to this time. They were intrusted with the defence of the town, and the management of such of its affairs, as should seem from time to time necessary. On occasions of extraordinary interest, they had power to call a meeting of the inhabitants, to whom the Committee reported their doings, and awaited their instructions. The settlement was placed under a sort of Martial law, from this time to the close of the Revolution—the Committe of Safety acting as universal Supervisors over its pecuniary, military, and civil Departments.

Our Committee, on consultation with the people, determined to keep possession of Jones' sloops, and commenced at once to fit one of them, the Unity, with breastworks, and armed her with the guns and swivels taken from the prize. She was called the Machias Liberty, and Jeremiah O'Brien was appointed by the Plantation Committee to take charge of her. In the course of ten days she was fitted for sea, and Capt. O'Brien set sail on a cruise in the Bay of Fundy, in search of an English vessel, called the Diligence, which was employed to survey the coast. After an unsuccessful cruise of three weeks, O'Brien returned.

In the meantime a constant vigilance was maintained to prevent any surprise by the enemy. For, as the citizens

had placed themselves in a hostile attitude by taking an English armed vessel, there was every reason to apprehend the most signal vengeance on the part of any of the British armed cruisers whose commanders should hear of their high handed resistance and rebellion. Guard Boats were accordingly manned to cruise among the islands in the Bay, in charge of efficient officers, whose duty it was to give instant alarm in case any ships of war were seen approaching the harbor. Capt. Stephen Smith was placed in charge of this department. His headquarters, for a time, was at Buck's harbor—from which place he cruised occasionally to Moosepeck Reach.

A few days after O'Brien's return, on the 14th of July, the English schooner Diligence, and her tender the Tatmagouch, came into the bay and anchored a short distance from Buck's harbor. The Diligence was about 80 tons burthen and the Tatmagouch about 15 tons. The former, commanded by a man by the name of Knight, was armed with four four-pound carriage guns. He was bound to Boston, as he alleged, and had just put in to Machias, to ascertain some particulars about the capture of the Margaretta, of which he had heard, and had taken his boat with his usual crew to go on shore at Buck's harbor to make the necessary inquiries of some people who then lived there. Capt. Smith and his boat's crew had, in the meantime, secreted themselves on the island, at the mouth of the harbor, near to which Knight and his boat must pass. When near enough, Capt. Smith and his men showed themselves, being well armed, and compelled Knight to come on shore. He informed Smith that he had no hostile intent in coming to Machias, his only object being, as he said, to inquire about the Margaretta, and urged very hard to be released. He was, however, told that he must go up to Machias, with his boat and crew, where the Committe of Safety and the people would

decide. On his arrival here, the next day, it was decided that Knight and his crew should be held prisoners, and the Committee directed Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien in the Liberty, and Foster in the schooner Falmouth Packet to proceed to Buck's harbor and take the Diligence and Tatmagouch and bring them up to the village. O'Brien and Foster, as soon as the tide served, went down the river accordingly, and laid themselves alongside the Diligence and her Tender, and ordered their colors to be struck. Lieut. Spry, then in command, Knight being absent, seeing so powerful force around him, surrendered, and the vessels and prisoners were brought up to Machias.

A special messenger was despatched to the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, with an account of the capture of the Margaretta, and of the other vessels. And that body passed the following Resolve on the 26th of June.

"Resolved that the thanks of this Congress be and hereby are given to Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien and Capt. Benjamin Foster, and the other brave men under their command, for their courage and good conduct in taking one of the Tenders belonging to our enemies, and two sloops belonging to Ichabod Jones, and for preventing the ministerial troops being supplied with Lumber; and that the said Tender, sloops, their appurtenances and cargoes remain in the hands of the said Captains O'Brien and Foster and the men under their command, for them to use and improve, as they shall think most for their and the public's advantage until the further order of this or of some future Congress or House of Representatives."

On the 19th of September, the Committee of Safety directed, among other things, that Capt. Stephen Smith keep one half of his men on duty at a time: that an advanced guard of a Corporal and four men be kept cruising every day among the islands below, appointing Birch point as their headquar-

ters, and that the main guard to be stationed at the Rim.—A Boom across the river at this place (the Rim,) had been built about two months. A breast-work on the southern side of the river, was partly thrown up at the same time, and completed in September. Sylvanus Scott, who lived at the Rim, was directed also at this time by the committee to build a sufficient breastwork near his house, together with a house and watch boxes for the men. The remains of the breast-works, on each side of the river, though much worn down, are still to be seen.

During the Revolution, no man was more devoted or active in the cause, than Mr. Lyon. He was repeatedly chosen by our citizens as one of the members of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety,—and was emphatically one of the leading spirits of those times. Of his superior education and talents, he made no boast—but his whole powers were always at the service of his country and his fellow citizens. Nothing daunted his resolution and energy, and his influence and power were largely extended. And, at the close of this busy year of 1775, we find a remarkable specimen of his devotion to the cause of liberty and of his self reliance in a letter addressed by him to Gen. Washington, in which he suggests the plan of a military expedition against Nova Scotia, for the purpose of securing that beautiful Province to the Colonial Union—and, for the reason stated in his communication, the expediency of his own appointment to the chief command, and with the most enlarged powers.—He we writes as follows:—

"Machias, Dec. 25, 1775.

Sir:—You doubtless remember to have seen an application from the Committee of Safety in this place, for leave to go against Nova Scotia, which might probably have been taken then with very little difficulty. But we were inform-

ed that such an expedition could not be carried on at that time with proper secrecy, and that there was imminent danger from the King's ships. The same difficulty may possibly be in the way now, if any troops are collected and sent from any part near the Headquarters. I apprehend that secrecy is as necessary now as it ever was; and if only one proper person, at a suitable place, be ordered to conduct the whole affair, it will probably succeed.

There have been many applications, I dare say, from many persons and places, but were I to point out a suitable place I should mention this, as it is near to Nova Scotia. I should be more at a loss for a proper person to conduct the enterprise. I know of fitter persons than myself, in many respects, but they are strangers to the Province and the people. But I have dwelt there for years, and have a personal acquaintance with almost all the principal men, and know the country well. I should rejoice therefore in the appointment to the necessary business; and if your Excellency, together with those only who must necessarily be acquainted with the appointment, (for I choose that none but they should know anything of the matter) in your great wisdom should see fit to appoint me, I will conduct the expedition with the utmost secrecy, and (Deo adj.) will add to the dominions of the Continental Congress another province, before our enemies are able to defend it. All I require is sufficient authority to collect as many troops as I see fit in this eastern country, not exceeding one thousand men, and vessels to convey them to the place of action, and blank commissions for the necessary officers of a thousand more, to be filled up as I shall find expedient, in Nova Scotia, where the men are to be raised, and put into the Continental pay, and left there to defend the Country when taken. And further, that a sufficient quantity of provisions, ammunition, arms, &c., be sent here about the middle of March.

Your Excellency may enquire about me as much as you please, of Benjamin Foster, Esq., Capt. Stephen Smith, Capt. O'Brien, and Mr. Shannon, for these gentlemen I should choose to have as companions, but do not choose that they, or any other persons living, should know anything of the design (if this Petition is granted) until it is time to embark, except those persons only who have authority to appoint.— The above mentioned gentlemen know nothing of this application.

The reduction of Nova Scotia is a matter of great importance, and lies near my heart, on account of my many suffering friends in that Province, and on account of the many advantages that would arise from it to the Colony, and to this place in particular. But should the Government appoint another person to conduct the expedition, I shall cordially acquiesce, and pray for his success, as I ever do that God may smile on the American arms, till all our enemies are subdued before us.

Your Excellency will not take amiss what my zeal for the honor and safety of my country constrained me to write.

I am most respectfully,

Your Excellency's very Humblest

And Obedient Servant.

JAMES LYON."

To this letter Gen. Washington replied by expressing the gratification and pleasure Mr. Lyon's letter afforded him, and informed him that nothing at present could be done to advance the cause in the suggested direction.

During the summer of 1776, John Allan, a distingnished and influential citizen of Cumberland in Nova Scotia, in consequence of his sympathies for the American cause, was obliged to abandon large and valuable estates which he owned there, and was driven from his native province.—

His wife and children were taken prisoners, his property confiscated, and many of his buildings destroyed by fire.

He fled to Machias, and from his well known influence among the eastern Indians, was soon employed by our Government, and made Colonel of the forces in this portion of the State. He was specially placed in command of the Indian Department in this vicinity.

To his representations of the ease with which he, as well as Mr. Lyon, supposed the Province of Nova Scotia, might be taken, it was doubtless owing, that a number of schemes were planned during this and the succeeding year (1777) for accomplishing this desired object. While none of his plans were put into actual execution, enough was done and said to attract the serious attention of the British authorities; and as Machias was near to Nova Scotia, it was made the place of rendezvous, and arrangements were being made to send here the necessary troops and material for the campaign.

This design, it would seem, was in some way disclosed to the British Admiral at New York, who immediately advised the Governor and Council of Nova Scotia of the steps that were about to be taken. Large supplies, it was alleged, of provisions, ammunition, and clothing, were already deposited at Machias, some portion of the troops had arrived—Col. Allan, who was indefatigable in all that he was charged with, having carried there many valuable presents for the Indians —and the enterprise was fast being completed.

The Governor and Council accordingly took the alarm, and convinced of the imminent danger which threatened the Colony, they made application to Sir George Collier who was lying with a part of the fleet under his command at Halifax, and to Gen. Massey, who commanded the land forces, and stated that the only way to prevent the contemplated attack was to begin with the rebels at Machias, be-

fore their preparations were quite ready. Gen. Massey declined, on the ground that he was ordered to the defence of Halifax, and that he had no power to send troops out of the Province.

But Sir Geo. Collier replied that he would at once sail, and do everything in his power to destroy the magazines at Machias, and prevent the invasion. He immediately put to sea with the Rainbow, and Blonde, frigates (44.) The Mermaid (28) joined him on the passage, and he found the Hope, (18) an armed Brig, at Cranberry Island, which he had previously despatched to procure intelligence of what was doing at Machias.

Capt. Dawson, of the Hope, reported that there was no doubt of the intended enterprise; that by a spy he sent, he found there were good reasons to suspect many traitors in Nova Scotia intended to join the rebels as soon as they arrived there. Upon this Sir George weighed anchor immediately with his little squadron, and arrived in our harbor on the 13th of August.

The news of the arrival of this fleet—a guard and a watch having been kept by order of the Committee of Safety, in the lower harbor—was speedily communicated—and the alarm in consequence of so large a force appearing against so small a settlement as existed here at this time was serious indeed. But few of the troops destined for the expedition had at that time arrived. Nor had any large supplies of ammunition and arms been received.

Probably no graver question was ever agitated by our people than on that day. An armed force was in our harbor, capable of annihilating the settlement almost instantaneously. They had neither strength or experience to cope with it.—But seeing that nothing could be gained by an ignoble surrender—whatever might be the odds against them—it was nevertheless determined to FIGHT IT OUT.

The women and children, and other valuables, in the vicinity of the river which could be removed, were immediately sent into the woods, at a distance from the coming scene of strife.

In the meantime the inhabitants made the best disposition of their resources for resistance. The whole male population capable of bearing arms turned out. The Indians, of whom there were about forty, with some of the white inhabitants were stationed at White's Point, where breastworks were hastily thrown up, under the command of Capt. Stephen Smith. Col. Foster—who had seen something of war's alarms at the taking of Louisburg—had charge of the entrenchments placed on the North side of the river, at the Rim—and a detachment was sent under command of Maj. Stillman, to take charge of the South side of the river, at the same place.

The Frigates came up as far as the largest of them could safely go, and having put on board of the Hope, drawing less water, all the marines that belonged to the other vessels, —her commander, Capt. Dawson, proceeded further up the river, until he was stopped by a log Boom at the Rim. A warm fire of musketry was poured on the vessel from the woods on each side of the river, but Capt. Dawson landed a strong party of Marines on the North side of the river about one hundred rods below the battery, and under the cover of a dense fog came near capturing Col. Foster and his force.— They barely escaped. The Boom was examined, and being of wood, was easily cut and removed—and as soon as the tide served, the Hope, with a coasting sloop taken by her, slowly proceeded up the West river, having first burned two dwelling houses, belonging to Mr. Andrews and Mr. Scott, with their barns, and a building for a guard house.— The Hope dropped anchor at high water about sun-down, near the mouth of Middle River, and Capt. Dawson sent out

several boats to sound the depth of water. His intention was to get a little nearer the town for the purpose of destroying it utterly.

At this juncture, our force at White's Point, was nearly within musket shot of the enemy, and was prepared to give him a warm welcome as soon as he could be reached. But Francis Joseph Neptune,—a Chief of the Passamaquoddy Tribe,—impatient for the strife, accosted Capt. Smith, and solicited permission to fire on one of the boats, in which an officer was conspicuously standing. Capt. Smith replied that it was a useless waste of powder, the distance was so great—but on further solicitation he consented. The old Chief thereupon crept down from the entrenchment, to an old wharf at the extremity of the point. Placing himself thus under cover, he took deliberate aim at the officer—but —his shot passed over him. Upon this he halloed to Capt. Smith, accompanying his remark with the usual Indian grunt —"Sartin me hit 'em next time Cappen." With true Indian self-possession he reloaded his gun, hit his mark, and the officer fell.

There was apparently much confusion among the boats. They were immediately recalled on board, the anchor weighed, and the Hope commenced dropping down the river. As soon as the second shot was fired and the officer fell, the Indians, elated by the successful aim of their Chieftain and an inward supply of "much rum," gave utterance to their terrific War yells, in which the rest of the detachment joined as heartily and as wildly as they.

As Capt. Dawson proceeded down the river he was followed on the South side by Maj. Stillman, and his detachment, who attacked the boats when they came near enough to the shore. The Hope got aground about dark some distance above the Rim, and as the men in her went below, Stillman returned to the village.

On consultation it was determined to follow the retreating foe. The next morning the batteries on the North side of the river were again manned under Col. Foster, to attack the Hope before she floated. From this point a constant fire was kept upon her as she passed, till she again got aground about fifty rods below the Rim narrows. The detachment on the South side was driven from their battery by false intelligence that the enemy was landing in full force below, for the purpose of aiding the Hope.

In the meantime some of the citizens obtained a cannon, (a three pounder,) and carried her where she could be brought to bear on the brig. In passing an exposed point, those who had the piece in charge, in order to conceal their design, made a bier upon which she was thrown, and, being covered by a blanket so as to give the procession the appearance of a funeral, it was carried within a short distance of the enemy, who, supposing it to be what it appeared, had suffered it to pass on unmolested.

Soon, however, *the dead man spoke*, and the enemy became so much alarmed that preparations were being made to abandon the brig, when the size of the balls was discovered.

As these were small, they ventured to stick by the ship until high water, when she floated again, and in safety joined her consorts below. But she was much annoyed, and a good deal damaged by the cannon, small as it was. The fleet sailed for Halifax in a day or two after.

It may be well supposed that our people were glad to get rid of so ugly a customer as Sir George Collier and his fleet would have been, if they had known our weakness.—Such, however, was the spirit, and energy, and vigilance of the brave defenders of the place, their incessant fire of musketry on both sides of the river, that the defence appeared to the enemy ten times more formidable a power than it really was.

Of the killed and wounded in this engagement, tradition enlarges the number to nearly one hundred loss on the part of the British. But this, probably is not true. The enemy's report is three killed and eighteen wounded. Of our own number, a young man by the name of James Foster, was killed while passing an exposed place across the marsh, and Jonas Farnsworth was wounded in the head while engaged at the Rim.

Upon returning to Halifax, Sir George Collier made a grandiloquent report of the services he had rendered in the enterprize—and received the best thanks of the Governor and Council for the signal service he had rendered! He stated that there were three large magazines of clothing, provisions, and ammunition, all very valuable, which, as the rebels increased fast and kept up a constant firing from the woods, there was no possibility of bringing any part away. The buildings were therefore set on fire and the whole consumed, together with a large corn mill and three saw-mills. The habitations of the people, he said, were spared because he wished to bring back the infatuated people by acts of lenity rather than severity! and that considering the force of the enemy all this was achieved with much less loss than might have been expected!

Soon afterwards he published and caused to be distributed the following:

"DECLARATION.

By Sir George Collier, Commander of His Majesty's ship Rainbow, and having the direction of the King's ships and vessels employed on the coast of New England and Nova Scotia.

The inhabitants of Machias, not satisfied with the quiet they enjoy, whilst a great part of America are suffering the inconveniences attendant on war, have thought proper, with-

out the least provocation, several times to invade and ravage the possessions of their innocent and peaceable neighbors (faithful subjects of the King,) in the Province of Nova Scotia, and likewise had the temerity last winter to invest Fort Cumberland, in the Bay of Fundy, belonging to His Majesty:

Such repeated outrages could not pass unnoticed, and accordingly I thought proper lately to convince these ill-judging and misled people that their harbour *was* accessible, and their town at *our mercy*, if it was judged necessary to reduce it to ashes. His Majesty's ship Hope, therefore, after proceeding up to the town, in spite of all the opposition that could be made against her, showed the inhabitants at the same time a proof of lenity and moderation by sparing the place, and doing no injury to individuals, in the wish that such forbearance might be the means of preventing a repetition of the cruel and injurious inroads they have made on their neighbors, *wantonly* and without *reason.*

In order, however, that these motives of the lenity and forbearance shown *not only* at Machias but in Townsend harbor, and other places, may be *properly understood*, and let the subjects of His Majesty in the eastern parts of New England know *what they have to trust to* in future, I think proper to declare that if any more preparations shall be made in those parts, for ravaging and invading the province of Nova Scotia, or that the inhabitants should either attempt collecting fresh magazines or associating themselves for such a *villanous purpose*, the consequence will inevitably be, *laying in ashes* every *house*, *mill*, *store-house* and other *building* belonging to them, of which the inhabitants of Machias, Narraguagus, Goldsborough, and all the neighboring places on and near the sea-coast will take notice; besides which, their harbours shall be so effectually blocked up by the ships and vessels of His Majesty, that even their fishing boats will not be suffered to come out before the rebellion is over.

With this generous caution before them, the inhabitants on the eastern coast will act as they think proper; but they must remember, if they *draw* down the threatened punishment, that they have nobody to blame for it but themselves.

And, in order that every proper method to induce the King's subjects before-mentioned to live inoffensively and peaceably shall be used, I hereby declare that if they do so, His Majesty's cruising ships of war will have orders *not to injure or molest* the fishermen in their occupations of catching fish, provided their vessels carry no arms, and that the number of men do not exceed *eight* in any one of them.

Given on board His Majesty's ship Rainbow, in the harbour of Townsend, in New-England, the 2d day of September, 1777. GEO. COLLIER.

To the inhabitants of Machias, Narraguagus, and Goldsborough, and the rest of the settlements on the eastern coast of New England."

The truth is that with the exception of burning the Guard-house at the Rim, and the dwellings and barns of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Scott, and a Gristmill on Butterfield's creek, no other destruction of property was accomplished. The provisions, &c., intended for the expedition had not arrived at Machias, and if they had they would have been placed in charge of the Truck-master at the village, which the enemy did not reach.

In consequence of this attack, several companies were ordered here for our protection—some of them from Cumberland County. They remained here till late in the Autumn. But Machias was not again visited by the enemy during the remainder of the war.

It was on this occasion that the following ballad was written by Betsey Scott, a daughter of Sylvanus Scott, whose buildings were burned by Capt. Dawson. As a memorial of

the defeat of the British, it may not be deemed unworthy of a recital, at the present time.

'Twas August on the thirteenth day,
Late in the afternoon,
At the brave town of Machias,
When men were in their bloom,
We heard alarm below the fort,
Which made our spirits fear,
We sent down boats immediately
To see what's coming near.
And when the boats came back
They brought this news we hear,
There were three ships, a brig likewise,
A coming very near.
Two anchored in the harbor's mouth,
The others coming up,
A brig and seven barges
Came to fire against the fort,
They fought awhile that afternoon,
But night a coming on,
They fell below the fort
And anchored in the stream.
And early when the morning came,
They landed on the shore,
And marched up into the fort
Where cannons loud did roar.
They drove our men from out the fort,
Who ran into the woods,
They burned our buildings at the fort,
And plundered all our goods,
And there they kept possession
Until 'twas almost dark,
And Dawson he commanded them
On board for to embark.
They marched then upon parade
And exercised there,
And then embarked on board the brig,
The wind it being fair,
To take them up the stream, so bold,
In order for to burn
Our mills, our houses and our barns,
And then for to return.

But when they got in sight of town
Our men on them did fire,
And they received a shot from town,
Which caused them to retire,
And sprung their main mast by the board,
And put them to a flight.
They tacked about their brig again
And back they went that night.
Soon as they turned, brave Stillman cries,
"Drive on to the attack,
"For if we fight courageously
"We soon shall beat them back:
"Fight on! fight on! my hearts of gold!
"Till all your blood ye spill,
"For I will fight until I die
"Before to them I yield."
Our men upon the Britons kept
A constant firing then,
And 'fore they got down to the fleet,
They lost a hundred men.
But for our loss it was not so,
As I the truth unfold,
We had one valiant soldier slain
Who fought with courage bold.
Success unto our officers
That valiantly did fight!
Success unto our soldiers
Who fought with courage bright!
Success to General Washington,
To Putman and to Lee,
And as my ditty is ended,
Success to LIBERTY!

In the spring of 1781, Penobscot had been for nearly two years in the possession of the British. The people east of that river having suffered for the last six years many privations in consequence of the war, straitened many a time and oft for the absolute necessities of life, and the commander at Bagaduce, now Castine, having offered every inducement in the shape of a profitable intercourse and trade between the enemy and the inhabitants: it is not surprising

that some of them might feel that under a system of *neutrality*, they would gain some little more of the comforts of life and still be benefited by a prosperous issue of the war.—And the Tories,—for there were some of them in our midst —took every opportunity to sow the seeds of dissention and dissatisfaction among them.

It was probable under the pressure of such considerations and influences as these that some of the leading inhabitants in the vicinity of the Penobscot, were very urgent to adopt a system that would afford them some degree of rest and quiet, and were led to join a representation and appeal to the more eastern settlements in favor of a strict neutrality while the contest should continue between Great Britain and the Colonies.

From what we have already learned of the character of our people here, one can easily *imagine* the spirit and temper with which such a proposition would be received by them. But happily we have a record of the doings of a full meeting of the inhabitants held on the 26th day of March when the proposed neutrality system was acted upon. The record is as follows:—

"At a full meeting of the inhabitants of Machias assembled on the 26th day of March, 1781, was presented by Stephen Jones, Esq., a letter which he received from ———— ———— of Gouldsboro, with a representation that came enclosed to said Jones. The same being read in open meeting, the inhabitants came to the following votes:—

1. *Resolved*, That the said Letter and Representation be deposited with the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, to which the said Jones cheerfully agreed.

2. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of this plantation do hereby express their utmost abhorrence both of the subject matter of said letter and representation, signed by —— ——

who hath made it evident that he hath private interest at heart rather than the good of his country. And we do hereby declare that we are ever ready to defend the rights and liberties of the United States of America against Great Britain, or any other enemies to the freedom and independence of America, whether internal or external, and that we despise a neutrality in the present contest—holding it as an indisputable truth that those that are not for us are against us.

3. *Resolved*, That the Committee send the proceedings of this meeting together with said letter and representation to the Committees of the other Plantations west of us as far as Frenchman's Bay, desiring to know their determination in the matter.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee be desired to prepare a letter to be sent to his Excellency the Governor, and that the same be laid before this meeting for approbation.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee be desired to wait on the Commanding Officer with the proceedings of this meeting and consult with him what measures are best to be taken for the safety of the place.

WM. TUPPER, Clerk.

Machias, April 11, 1781."

In accordance with the fourth vote, the Committee of safety prepared and sent to Gov. Hancock an address, (with a copy of the letter and representation referred to) from which we make the following extracts. After referring to the contents of these papers, the Committee say :—

"We herewith send your Excellency a copy of said letter and of the paper which accompanied it, not doubting but your Excellency will take such measures as will not only frustrate the designs of our enemies but deter others from following such counsel as must end in their own destruction.

"We have no doubt of the good disposition of your Excellency and the other branches of Government towards us. We have often experienced your bounty and care—without which, we would now be groaning under that tyranny which our internal enemies are now striving to bring on us, under the specious pretext of Neutrality. We therefore hope we shall not now be given up for prey, but that our political fathers will continue to protect us, and animate us still to hold out and persevere in the defence of the liberties to which we are entitled, and until the independence of America shall be acknowledged by our enemies.

"Your Excellency may rely upon the affection and fidelity of these Plantations in general, notwithstanding all their present difficulties; and that they will exert themselves to the utmost against all the enemies of the peace and independence of the United States of America. We therefore humbly request that your Excellency and the Honorable the General Court, will be pleased in their wonted goodness and generosity to grant us as expeditiously as possible, such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enable us to take proper measures to avert the designs of our enemies."

The Committee of Correspondence and Safety, at this time, were Dea. Joseph Libby, Stephen Smith, Benjamin Foster, Jeremiah O'Brien, and James N. Shannon.

Gen. Cooper,—who came to Machias about 1790 and was for many years High Sheriff of this County—a gentleman of much observation and intelligence—in a communication made by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society, containing a description of Machias, makes the following remarks:—

"After the British troops had taken possession of Penobscot in 1779, it was expected that all the country to the

eastward of it, would submit to their jurisdiction, yet, notwithstanding their proclamations denouncing vengeance in case of refusal, the inhabitants of Machias, with most of the townships Westward, still adhered to the country's cause, and continued to act offensively to the close of the war.—The extensive and well deserved influence of Gen. Alexander Campbell, (of Narraguagus,) which at all times secured the ready obedience of the militia—the exertions of Col. Allen who had the direction of the friendly Indians, and the efforts of the inhabitants of Machias, united, preserved to the country a valuable extent of territory, as the boundary line between New Brunswick and Massachusetts, when hostilities ceased, was determined rather by possession than the treaty of peace or the compass."

Having thus given a narrative of the early settlement of the place by which we may have learned something of the trials and hardships our ancestors endured—having recounted some of their valorous and successful feats of arms, showing how much they *dared to do* in the most perilous hours, for the liberties of our country, and having shown their steadfastness and loyalty at a later period in the war when the future was as dark and as uncertain as its commencement, we leave their memory and their example to be transmitted to our children and our children's children, even unto the third and fourth generation.

LETTERS

FROM NATIVES OF MACHIAS RESIDENT ABROAD, AND OTHERS.

From George S. Smith, Esq., of Biddeford, Me.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your note extending to me an invitation to unite with you in the celebration of the settlement of the old town of Machias on the 20th instant, has been received. It would give me great pleasure to be present on that occasion, and again meet with my old friends and fellow-townsmen; but embarassment from protracted sickness will prevent me from going so long a distance. Though I am not able to be present personally, my heart will be with you, and I trust you will have a celebration worthy of the occasion.

With much respect,

GEORGE S. SMITH.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, of Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., May 16, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I regret extremely that it will not be in my power to join the citizens of my native town in celebrating their Centennial Anniversary. It would have been a great pleasure to me to revisit scenes now but indistinctly recalled, and to greet the many friends who would extend to me a welcoming hand for the sake of the blood that runs in my veins; but it is impossible for me to leave home at the present time. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting my birth-place this Summer. You have done well to celebrate the settlement of your town, to recall the sufferings and virtues of your fathers, and, as you so justly and appropriately say in your Circular of Invitation, "to honor the first establishment here of those municipal, ecclesiastical, and social institutions to which we all owe so much." You have a right to look back with pride upon your origin and loyal history, not wrapped in the mystery of fable, but standing out in the "open daylight" of truth. It is a history dignified by religious faith, heroic courage, patient toil, and pure domestic affections. Other communities have had the doubtful blessings of a more genial climate and a more fertile soil. Other communities have been more largely endowed with the elements of material prosperity and the sources of wealth.—Your increase has been but moderate, and yours is not one of the instances, so common in our land, in which, in the course of a single generation, a grain of mustard seed becomes a mighty tree. But if you have missed the advantages of being a great city, you have escaped its perils and its temptations. You know nothing of those masses of poverty and crime which are the dark shadows of our brilliant social civilization. He was a wise man who prayed that

God would give him neither poverty nor riches. The safest communities, the most desirable to be born and reared in, are those in which there are none very rich and none very poor, where intelligence is generally diffused, and all are united by the ties of a common sympathy. Such are the towns of New England, as a general rule; and from them, I need not say to you, how much of the virtue and energy of the land has gone forth.

I trust that your celebration may in all respects respond to your hopes, and that it may prove an occasion upon which all who take part in it may look back with gratification.—Patriotic hearts like yours cannot but be somewhat saddened by the condition of our common country. Clouds and darkness rest upon our future. It has pleased the God of our fathers, who tried them with poverty and privation, to visit us with sufferings which may be traced to the moral defects produced by extreme prosperity. As in the night of toil and struggle He was to them a guiding pillar of fire, so may He prove to us the pillar of cloud, refreshing and renewing the manly virtues that were ready to faint in the glare of noon. Yours faithfully,

GEO. S. HILLARD.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Frederic Talbot, Esq., of New York.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I duly received your circular notice of the "Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Machias" to be held on the 20th this month.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot be present with you

on that occasion. I would join with others, natives and former residents, in testimony of the high appreciation in which we hold the sacrifices and heroism of our fathers in establishing those institutions to which we all owe so much.

It is highly gratifying to us to know of the patriotic sacrifices being now cheerfully made, by hundreds from the old town, in support of our Government, and in upholding the principles of Liberty in the present struggle with Rebellion.

May the Old Township be cultivated and blossom like a garden in all its length and breadth, and continually gain in population intelligence and wealth, and be able to divide yet into many more flourishing villages; and may its inhabitants never forget the trying times passed through in its early History, but ever cherish the memory of those few sturdy men who dared to oppose a mighty foe in support of Liberty.

Very Respectfully Yours, &c.

FREDERIC TALBOT.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Mrs. Hannah O'Brien, of Thompson, Conn.

THOMPSON, Conn., May 12, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your letter of invitation to attend the festival of May 20th in honor of old Machias did not find me, as directed. Hence the delay in answering, as requested.

Allow me to express my appreciation of your politeness in summoning me to this pleasant gathering, to which neither birth nor residence entitled me, but in which I should delight to participate, if in my power.

I should feel that I stood in the reflected glory of those

"brave old days" in which my honored ancestors of Revolutionary fame, with their many patriotic associates, gave the initial pledge of our naval renown.

We were then threatened by the tyranny of an insolent and aggressive monarchy, our foes now, are even more formidable, being "of our own household," aided and strengthened by the complicity of our ancient enemy, who can never forget the beginning or the end of that old fray.

I trust this memorial day may be improved as the occasion of remembering that the God of our fathers is our God, and that, as He helped us then, He will help us now, if, looking back with gratitude, and forward in faith, we recognize His power and invoke His leadership.

Accept my best wishes for the happiness and good fellowship of the 20th of May.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

HANNAH O'BRIEN.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Lieut. S. C. Talbot, of East Machias.

HEADQUARTERS 1st Reg. Heavy Arty.
Maine Volunteers,
Fort Alexander, D. C., May 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have this day received your comunication inviting me to be present at the "Centennial Celebration" to be held at Machias on the 20th inst.

I need not assure you it would afford me great pleasure to meet with my friends and fellow townsmen on this occasion and participate in the festivities of the day, but in the present state of affairs in this vicinity it is difficult to

obtain even a short "leave of absence." Regretting my inability to be present in person, I shall certainly be with you in spirit.

Very Respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
S. C. TALBOT.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, of New York.

New York, May 14, 1863.

Fellow Townsmen:—

Ever since I had notice of your contemplated Centennial, it has been my fixed purpose to be with you, if possible, on the 20th of May. Public engagements, private plans, and whatever else has been under my own control, have all been shaped and ordered with reference to an occasion to which I have looked forward with the greatest eagerness. But circumstances have occurred, it pains me to say, which absolutely forbid my taking part with you in the celebration. It only remains for me to express to you my profoundest regrets over this constrained and unexpected absence; and to put in my claim, as well as I may by letter, to a place upon the roll with those, who, though now resident in other parts of the country, or the world, are still proud of having been born in Machias.

It is quite a number of years since I last visited the old town, and many years since I first left it to enter College in Massachusetts. Many people have passed away, and many changes of many kinds have taken place within these years. But my recollection is very vivid of certain features of the scenery which will haunt me forever; as well as of certain

magnates in Church and State, who have since given place to others; to say nothing of ambitious young companions and competitors in the Academy, some of whom died early, and others of whom have come to distinction.

In my boyhood, there was a sharp rivalry between the East and West villages. I was an East River "shag," though I never knew exactly what it meant: but as my mother was of the West River "gannets," and I had a strong liking for my Longfellow uncles, and aunts, and cousins, it cost me not a little to be wholly loyal to my own proper flag. And yet I must claim for myself the credit of having never faltered in my allegiance. I declare now upon my honor, that I always looked upon the East Machias Artillery as of more importance to the State and nation than the West Machias Light Infantry. I confess I considered the West village the prettier of the two, and greatly to be envied for its possession of the county buildings; but I always fell back upon the East Machias Academy, (and it was a great institution in those days) as the chief glory of the whole eastern section of the State. I trust I may be forgiven if I confess that I never even criticised the architecture of the edifice.

Tholuck once said, he would not like to live in this country, because we have no history. But history is growing upon us very rapidly. A hundred years have now passed since white men pitched their tents so far down east on the banks of the Machias. Where I now sit writing, institutions are older. Farther westward, there are settlements much younger even than yours. And over all these waves, thank God, our flag, blushing now with new blood, and blazing with new glories. Through these hot flames of civil war we are marching swiftly to a new national renown, built on new foundations of truth, justice, and freedom.

All hail to the State of Maine, who has borne her part so gallantly in this terrific struggle. She is on the outmost

rim of the Union; all the more needful is it, that she should hold her place like iron.

Fellow townsmen, I send you my heartiest greetings on this auspicious day. The century behind us has had its impress for eternity. The century before us, is in our hands, under the Providence of God, to make it wiser and better than any which has preceded it.

Yours with affectionate remembrance,

ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Capt. Z. A. Smith, of Ellsworth, Me.

HEADQUARTERS 1st Reg. Heavy Art'y. Maine Volunteers,
Fort Alexander, Md., May 16th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your very kind invitation to attend the "Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Machias" is at hand. I sincerely regret that my situation and duties are such that it will be utterly impossible for me to participate in the exercises of a day so worthy of commemoration.

The first settlers of Machias, as a true off-shoot of the Puritan stock, possessed all their sterling virtues, and early laid in their midst the foundations of those institutions which render New England the glory of the political and moral world.

They suffered with more than human fortitude, and died with the heroism of martyrs, that this fair domain might forever be devoted to freedom, religion and education, not to despotism, atheism and ignorance; to popular self-government, and individual equal rights, not to an oligarchy, indi-

vidual subjugation and caste, to man's highest development, not to his most abject debasement

Heroic men; it is fitting that their posterity do not forget that every stone in this temple of Liberty which they have transmitted to us, has been hewn with the battle-axe, cemented with their blood, adorned with the priceless jewels, distilled in the anguish of widows and orphans, and consecrated by the martyrdom of the noblest of spirits.

I cannot close without tendering to you my heartfelt thanks for honoring me by extending so flattering and undeserved an invitation.

I am, Gentlemen,
With sincere respect,
Your Ob't. Servant,
Z. A. SMITH.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Leonard Scott, Esq., New York.

New York, May 9th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

I acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your invitation to participate in the Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of the Old Town of Machias, and I greatly regret that my health will not permit me to accept it. Though not a native or ever a resident of Machias, I have always felt a lively interest in its history, from the fact that my Grand Parents, both on the paternal and maternal side, were among its first settlers. I believe that my grandfather, Samuel Scott, and Benj. Berry were the first white men that ever entered Machias harbour and explored its Rivers, Lakes and Forests, and that their report of its many natural advantages induced the little Colony of *Sixteen* to

move their families, to what was then literally a *howling wilderness*, and brave its perils from savage wild beast and more savage man. My grand-father, Sylvanus Scott, settled on what was, and is still, I believe, known as the *Rim*. During the Revolutionary War, all his property was destroyed by the British in one of their forays up the River, and his family, a sick wife and eleven daughters, driven into the woods for shelter. From their hiding-place they saw the torch applied to their dwelling and the work of destruction made complete. The frame of the building still stands which my grand-father afterwards fashioned with his own hands and erected on or near the site of the former dwelling, and is, with its more recent covering, now owned, I believe, by Mr. S. H. Talbot of East Machias.

Several of my uncles took an active part in the war of the Revolution. My uncle, John Scott, was a Lieutenant under Col. Benj. Foster. His brother Jesse, was taken prisoner near St. John, and kept in close confinement all one winter. Still another brother, Simeon, was shot and *scalped* somewhere on the St. John River by an American Tory! My father, Mark Scott, though at the time but a mere lad, was one of a party under command of Capt. Ephraim Chase, which captured a boat's crew from a British vessel who had come on shore for wood and water, in the Machias harbour.

These facts I give from memory as they were related to me by my parents, thirty or forty years ago. I cannot vouch for their entire accuracy, but I have no doubt they are substantially true, and will be corroborated by such of the old settlers of Machias, or their immediate descendants, as may yet remain to remember and relate the incidents of those stirring times.

I am proud to be a descendant of the race of hardy pioneers and patriots who settled your famous old town, and I hope the coming Celebration will do fitting honor to their

memory and their virtues, and serve to inspire their descendants with a determination to emulate them. Surely the struggle which our beloved country is now passing through, demands as much at our hands.

Very Respectfully Yours,

LEONARD SCOTT.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Prof. Samuel Harris, of Bangor Theological Seminary.

Bangor, Maine, May 11th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

I received your circular inviting me to attend the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Machias. I endeavored to make arrangements to leave my engagements here and be present; and supposed I had succeeded. But I find my plans frustrated and I must give up the anticipated pleasure of being with you. Accept the assurance of my constant and loving remembrance of the place of my birth.

It had always seemed to me that I was surrounded in my boyhood by men and women of mark. This may be partly owing to the fact that men and women, like trees, rivers, mountains, and everything, appear larger to us in childhood. But I am satisfied it is not all to be explained as an illusion of this sort. I cannot be mistaken that I have known there —women, whose characters if delineated, would place them in the foreground of excellence and nobleness: and men of regal natural endowments, such as Dr. Brown calls "a *solar* man, of ample nature—soul, body and spirit." I have noticed that it fares with men as it does with trees. If they grow crowded together in a city, like trees in a forest, they have individually but little spread and are all shaped very

much alike. But if they grow in the country, like trees in the open land, they spread wide; every one grows with a shape of his own, and pushes out without hindrance, the knotty and gnarly peculiarities of his nature. The very isolation of our native town has doubtless contributed to the growth of strongly marked characters.

The fathers of our town, animated by the genuine New England spirit, early secured the services of a Christian minister. Mr. Lyon must have been a superior man. His patriotic activity in the Revolution has doubtless been commemorated in the historical oration of the day. He was also an author. Among my earliest recollections is that of a well worn copy of his book kept in a drawer of my mother's bureau, and often read by her with delight. Some two years ago, an old gentleman died here, who, after his wife's death a year before, had removed from Massachusetts to Bangor to spend his last days with his relatives. After his death, the lady, at whose house he died, wished me to see a book which had a wonderful claim for him. For many years his wife had read in it to him every day; and after coming here he was not willing to let a day pass without hearing some passage from it. She produced the book, and it was Mr. Lyon's.

There is much in the history of our native town of which we have just reason to be proud. It holds a high rank among the towns of the State in what it has done for education and temperance, and generally in the intelligence and virtue of its population. May its prosperity always rest on the solid foundations of intelligence, virtue, and religion.

What wonderful changes have taken place since the first settlers landed at Machias one hundred years ago. Very soon they met, and nobly met, the troubles of the Revolution, and witnessed the birth of this nation and the establishment of this free government, of which Jeff. Davis said, only three

months before he was leading the Rebellion against it, that "it was the best in its constitution of all governments. and had been the best administered, and had conferred the most benefits on the people." Our town is on a remote frontier, yet it participates in the glory and strength of the American Union, and derives from it advantages in more respects than can be reckoned. Not to speak of other benefits. the value of the Union to every village in it is beyond all estimate in this one particular, as a guaranty of peace. It guarantees to us that we and our fellow-townsmen in California and Washington shall not be citizens of States foreign and sometimes hostile to each other, but that we and they, though separated by the breadth of the continent, shall be in sympathy as fellow-citizens and look up with a common pride to the same glorious flag. Europe, divided into many nations and obliged by perpetual struggles to maintain the balance of power, has scarcely known a complete cessation of War in a thousand years. Our Union gives us the best possible guaranty of peace over the immense area which it covers. It thus gives us in the outset an advantage which Europe has not attained through centuries of blood. It opens to this nation an opportunity which no other nation ever had, to avoid wasting its strength in War, to grow great by the arts of peace, by developing the resources of a continent, and, what is more, developing humanity itself. In this single particular no mind can estimate its value to us and to the world. To citizenship in this glorious Union we were born. By every obligation we are bound to transmit this more than royal birth-right, unimpaired, to our posterity.

When a future generation shall celebrate the second centennial of the settlement of Machias, may they see the American Union unbroken, the old flag still floating crowded with its multiplied stars, and all about them the prosperity and power which shall be the fruits of a hundred years more of

national union and growth. And as now we look back with pride on the patriotic energy of the first inhabitants of Machias in the Revolution, so may they then be able to look back with pride on our fidelity, zeal and devotedness in resisting the rebellion which now assails the nation's life.

With the renewed assurance of my hearty interest in the prosperity of my native town, I am, gentlemen,

With much respect, sincerely yours,

SAMUEL HARRIS.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Hon. James Savage, of Boston, Mass.

Boston, May 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

I take great pleasure in making this acknowledgement of the honor you have done me by the invitation, received last week, to partake with you in the services and festivities of the Centennial Celebration on the 20th inst., of the settlement of Machias; and know how kindly you will accept the apology for my absence, on such an interesting occasion, that arises from the fact of the near approach of my eightieth year. Always have I felt a regard for the town, as my two married sisters resided there, when it was the most eastern corporation of the United States, one the wife of the first Sheriff in your County, and as two years of my youth were passed at the village of Western Falls sixty-four and sixty-five years ago. To the municipal prosperity of a place, with which I have many agreeable associations, ever will be united the sincere wishes of happiness to its people.

From your obliged servant.

JAMES SAVAGE.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Hon. John A. Poor, Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 16th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I am honored by an invitation to participate in the services of the Celebration on the 20th inst., of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the old town of Machias,—and to honor the establishment of those municipal, ecclesiastical, and social institutions, to which the citizens of the five towns, now embraced within the limits of the ancient municipality of Machias, owe so much of intellectual and moral culture.

I regret that unavoidable absence from the State, precludes the possibility of my attendance on this interesting occasion, and learning more fully as to the experience, the trials and the hardships of those brave men and women of the fifteen families, who one hundred years ago, permanently established institutions of government on the then extreme Eastern Frontier of New England settlements, and whose heroic achievements in 1777 illustrated the genius and the courage of the New England Character.

A few years ago, while pursuing some investigations in the Library of the New York Historical Society, a gentleman of New York, similarly engaged, learning I was from Maine, procured an introduction for the purpose of reading to me Lossing's account of the repulse of the British fleet at Machias—then just issued from the press; which he received with a feeling of incredulity. I referred him to the full account in the collections of the Maine Historical Society, and assured him of its reliability. He declared it the most brilliant achievement in the annals of war, one that must make the place and the actors honored and renowned forever.

Fully sympathising with the feeling thus expressed, I regret extremely, that I cannot visit the spot made memora-

ble by acts of heroic daring and of sublime courage, worthy of a heroic race, in a heroic age—and of doing homage to the memory of the actors in that great event; and of knowing more fully their immediate descendants, who inherit their virtues and their courage. The time is not very distant when the one hundredth Anniversaries of the events of 1775 and 1777 will call for proper observance.

But the History of Machias goes back to a still earlier date, than the advent of the Scarborough families; the Hundredth Anniversy of whose settlement you so worthily honor. It was visited by Champlain in 1604. It was an English trading station in 1633. Thither Isaac Allerton of Plymouth, and Richard Vines of Saco, sent their ships to traffic with the natives—It was taken from the English in 1633 by order of Governor La Tour—It was an important station under the French in 1693, by the name of *Majois* when La Mothe Cardillac held sway in Acadia—and it has at all times played an important part in the shifting fortunes of Eastern New England and of Acadia, to say nothing of the ante-European history traced upon the records of its sea-shore.

The Machias of 1763 was one of the early fruits of the conquest of Canada, and the overthrow of the French power in the New World. The capture of Quebec in 1759, was followed by the final surrender of Canada to England by the Definitive Treaty of Peace in 1763. This gave peace along our borders, and immigration followed from other portions of New England. The settlement of Machias therefore is due to that great conquest by Wolfe, which gave the Continent to our race, and changed the history of the world.

But I refrain from the further pursuit of topics so interesting. I desire only to express my gratification as a native and a citizen of Maine, at any exhibition of respect for a noble and heroic ancestry—that development of the "his-

toric sense" of which your celebration is a patriotic and striking example.

Maine is that region of North America most coveted by the commercial powers of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Spain, France, Holland, and England, respectively claimed it, and it finally became the cause of strife, the battle-ground of religions and races, between France and England, ending in the triumph of the latter.— Its geographical position, and its physical features, rendered its possession essential to the dominant race in the New World; and with the development of American civilization, Maine shall yet reach that eminence of position in contrast with other sections of the Continent, assigned to it, by the Father of English Colonization in America, when he set on foot the plans of Empire, which has given to our race the Continent of North America.

With the highest respect,

I remain your friend, &c.,

JOHN A. POOR.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Nathan Longfellow, Jr., of Haverhill, Mass.

HAVERHILL, April, 30th, 1863.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:—

I received your kind invitation to be present at your celebration to be holden on the 20th of May; and feel myself highly honored to be remembered by you, and should be happy to be present if it was possible.

And while we look back to our fore-fathers with pride in view of their patriotism and steadfast adherence to principle, let us not forget that on our own shoulders has fallen a

burden heavier than theirs, and with a holy trust in *God* let us stand manfully for *our* freedom and independence, not only from foreign interference, but from foes at home who would destroy the best government the sun ever shone upon. Maine has spoken so that the *world* can understand that she is not tired of the holy institutions bequeathed to us, and Machias is shedding the blood of her sons that these principles may prevail all over our land.

With great respect, yours,

NATHAN LONGFELLOW, Jr.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Rev. Amos Brown, of Havanna, N. Y.

Havanna, N. Y., May 8th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

I have received the note in which you invite me to participate in the services and festivities, to attend the Celebration of the one hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the old township of Machias, and thank you for it.

Permit me to say, that I often revert, with great satisfaction, to the fact of my brief residence among you, and am made glad at every assurance of your prosperity.

It was once my privilege to recount, in a sermon, the virtues and heroic deeds of your ancestors. They have been but rarely surpassed.

Just now, however, such practices as those of your fathers, to which in your celebration you will recur, do, as you are aware, stand largely for a reproach; and because of such, a forcible division of our Union is threatened by means of which New England is to be left out in the cold. I trust the recollection of this fact will not lessen your gratitude that you have such an ancestry, but will rather

add zest to your occasion, and lead you in full faith in the God of your fathers to purpose henceforth as in the past, the old family bible, the church on the hill-side, and the school house by it, shall receive your firm support.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

AMOS BROWN.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Jonathan D. Parker, Esq., of Steuben.

STEUBEN, May 14th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yours of the 15th, informing me that the "citizens of the old Township of Machias will celebrate the Hundredth Anniversary of its Settlement on the 20th of May next," and inviting me to participate in the services and festivities of the occasion, was most unexpectedly and gratefully received. Gratefully, not only for the honor of the invitation, but also, for the respectful language in which it was expressed, especially as I am not a native of Machias, or even a resident there, except for a short time, in the year of 1819 at East Machias.

But, Gentlemen, I regret to say, I shall not be able to leave home to attend. I regret it, as it would afford so much pleasure to meet old acquaintances, to see so many distinguished persons, I might never otherwise see—to hear the many interesting ideas, that will be expressed—to participate in the joys and festivities of the day. But *above all*, that I shall be deprived of lending my feeble aid and influence, in encouraging individuals, families and communities, in cherishing a reverence for the names, and virtuous deeds, of our ancestors, the want of which, may have had too much to do with our present unhappy condition as a nation.

Perhaps I may have an undue love of statistical studies. I trust, and do not doubt, but you will have a very interesting Anniversary, and may it lead all who may only hear or read of the exercises, to treasure up memorials of individuals, families and communities, and thus aid the Historian, and make the influence of the occasion last through all time.

With great respect for your constituents, and for you, gentlemen, personally, I am yours truly,

J. D. PARKER.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Leonard C. Bowles, Esq., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON. Mass., May 12th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I received your circular inviting me, as one of the natives of the old town of Machias, to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of the town, on the 20th inst. It would afford me much satisfaction to be there at that time, but I fear other engagements will prevent my attendance. I have not visited my native town but five times since I left there, fifty years ago last autumn, for this city, where I have resided ever since. Great changes have taken place during that period in my father's family, I being the only member left; and no doubt similar changes have occurred in the families with whom I associated in my youth; and were I now to revisit my birth-place I should probably feel like a "stranger in a strange land;" but that would not prevent my accepting your polite invitation, did not other reasons and circumstances deprive me of the pleasure of meeting with you on that interesting occasion.

You may, if you think proper, offer the following sentiment at the collation:

The early settlers of the old town of Machias: Descended from good Puritan ancestors, and some of them soldiers of the Revolution, who faithfully served their country—may their memories ever be held by their descendants, with grateful remembrance.

Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD C. BOWLES.

Messrs. Harris &c., Committee.

From Josiah Harris Talbot, Esq., of Minnesota.

St. Anthony, Minnesota, May 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

Your invitation to be present at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of our native town, is just received.

It would afford me great pleasure to be one of the number of those who will assist by their presence and their talents, to celebrate the day, but the great distance which separates us must be my excuse to you and the ground on which I must console myself for my absence.

I have lived just half of the century during which Machias has been forming her history, and though I have been a resident of the town less than half my life, my absence has not destroyed my interest in her welfare. Nor do I fail to cherish my share of the just pride which all her children are entitled to feel in the more brilliant points of her history, in which she is by no means deficient. She may well point with laudable pride to the heroic and chivalrous resistance of her sons to British invasion, during the early struggle of our infant nation for independance; an episode in that war, which, considering her isolated position, her defen-

seless condition, her deficiency in arms and ammunition, her small number of able-bodied men, was not exceeded in gallantry and bravery by any act of that war. Though her numbers were small, yet, what men she had were no "carpet knights," her early inhabitants being unsurpassed in physical proportions and power, by any class of people with whom I have met in twenty-one of our States which I have visited, not excepting the far famed sons of Kentucky.

That the day will be rich in social and intellectual enjoyment to those who have the privilege of being present, I cannot doubt and most ardently hope.

Though unable to be with you, you have my hearty approval and sympathy in your object. I send you the following sentiment:

The old town of Machias, May the memory of her early inhabitants be held in such respect and veneration as their enterprise, energy and bravery so justly deserve, and their noble qualities continue to be emulated by their descendants.

Yours very respectfully,

JOSIAH H. TALBOT.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From John M. O'Brien, Esq., of Brunswick, Me.

Brunswick, May 11th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—

In reply to your invitation to attend your Centennial Celebration, I must decline to attend personally on account of my age.

It must be, I think, seventy years since my father took me, when a child, with him on a voyage from Newburyport to Machias. From this lapse of years you may well infer the sufficiency of my reason for a personal non-attendance.

While noticing your increase of municipalities from one to five, a thought occurred to me which I have put into the form of a sentiment, which, if you think proper, and fitting time and place occur, may be named as my contribution on this interesting occasion:

The Machiases of 1863: May their progress, especially their progress in Morals and Religion, be in a ratio still greater than the municipal increase of the Machias of 1763.

With best wishes and prayers for your individual and social welfare, Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. O'BRIEN.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Talbot, of the 1st Reg. Heavy Artillery, Maine Volunteers.

FORT ALEXANDER, near Washington, D. C., May 15th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

I duly received your invitation to be present and participate in the Celebration of the *Centennial Anniversary* of the *settlement* of *Machias*. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to look into the faces, and listen to the voices of such as survive of the well-remembered and revered men and women among whom I grew to manhood, but imperative duty detains me at my present post. I do not however forget the debt of gratitude I owe my native town for what it contributed to whatever is estimable in that manhood. There overlaid the sterile soil upon which we were born a more fertile seed-field, in which the teachings of the pulpit, the school and the fireside germinated and bore fruit; and we, who esteem ourselves happy in our birth-place, looking back can see how all these instructions

were helped by the brave and patient lives of just men and pious women, who gave its tone to society, and its currency to virtue. May such *excellencies of the earth* long remain among you, nor suffer in the coming any abatement of the reverence they held in the past generations.

These very influences, what we mean when we speak of *our institutions*, have shaped the character of the people of New England, and of those teeming States of the North and West, which New England has founded or controlled. A struggle, which in some form was unavoidable, is now going on to see whether such types of character as the Church, the Schoolhouse and the Home create shall become, as they have not hitherto been, *national*. We meet this contest which we did not initiate, descending to a trial of brute force where we have never boasted superiority, because our foes could tender no other, and because we cannot decline it without treachery to the memory of our ancestors and to the trust of Heaven. While we are defending the great principles of freedom, civilization and Christianity we have received in charge from our fathers, may you, who at home watch the struggle with your prayers, look well to their dissemination in the bosom of that society in which they had birth.

With pleasant remembrance,

And high respect, yours,

THOMAS H. TALBOT.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From Hon. S. C. Foster, of Pembroke, Me.

PEMBROKE, Me., May 19th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your kind invitation to be present at the Centennial

Celebration of the venerable old town of Machias, is before me. It would give me infinite pleasure to participate in the services and festivities of the occasion, and to exchange congratulations with the living, and pay my profound respects to the illustrious dead, but Providence has ordered otherwise, and I submit.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect,

Your Obd't. Servt.,

S. C. FOSTER.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

From James Boies, Esq., of Calais, Me.

CALAIS, Me., May 6th, 1863.

DEAR SIRS:—

Your polite invitation has been received. I regret very much to think we shall not be able to join you, and be with you at your celebration; but under present circumstances we shall not be able to attend. You have our best wishes that all your expectations may be realised.

Yours very Respectfully,

JAMES BOIES.

Messrs. Harris, &c., Committee.

SPEECHES

AT THE STAND DURING THE AFTERNOON.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the people having collected at the *Amphitheatre*, where the services of the morning were held, after music by the Machias Band,

PETER TALBOT, Esq., of East Machias, the President of the Day, came forward and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, my Fellow-Townsmen:

I am grateful for the honor the committees who have arranged this Celebration have conferred upon me in designating me to preside on this memorable occasion, and grateful to God, who has prolonged my years and made me a link between the present and that glorious past, which has been to-day so worthily commemorated. The lives of a very few of us, my own among the number, nearly fill the

whole century of our history as a town. Looking back over the considerable part of it lying within my own memory, I feel that for us and our children *the lines have indeed fallen to us in pleasant places.* We have not had so rapid a growth, nor can we now boast so large accumulations of wealth, as many towns of half the age of this in more fertile regions of our country, but in physical health, education, morality, and all that goes to make up the true welfare of a people we have every reason to be satisfied with what a hundred years of the Divine goodness has wrought for us.

With this day's services, the generation to which I belong and who meet each other under such solemn circumstances, may ask to be relieved from the more active civic duties.—The work at which we have humbly wrought, the establishment and support on its remote frontiers of the sacred and free institutions, that ennoble our country, we leave to you who are to take our places. Our prayer is that you may finish it, working as much better as your means and opportunities are better.

While listening to an interesting sketch of our public and municipal history, the recital of what has been done as a town and community, it has seemed fitting that a more special mention should be made on this occasion of those worthy men in various stations, whose characters have illustrated our annals, and whose energy and spirit inspired their fellow-townsmen to perform the deeds of heroism which we have to-day celebrated. If these men have not found a place in our national history, let us be thankful that it is only because men of kindred nobleness all through the land made such examples common. But in our *local* history they demand, and we gladly give them just and peculiar honor. Among them I know of none more worthy of reverent mention, that he, whose prayers, counsels, and patriotism so long inspired our fathers with patience and constancy in their

sufferings and labors, the first settled minister of Machias,

REV. JAMES LYON,

and I call on his successor, Rev. Henry F. Harding of Machias, for a suitable response.

———:o:———

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY F. HARDING.

Mr. President:—I feel considerable diffidence and embarassment in standing here, to speak in response to the name of my honored predecessor, in the presence of so many of his descendants, and of others who lived near his own time, and perhaps retain personal recollections of him. I feel obliged to confess that I am not a man of facts, nor in any way skilled in antiquarian researches; and I believe, the information handed down concerning the venerable first minister of this parish, is singularly scanty and extends little beyond what is preserved in the memory of living men. Moreover, I am admonished to be careful in my statements by the keen eye of our accurate historian, which I discover fixed upon me from a distant part of the audience.

Mr. Lyon it appears, was settled as the minister of this town of Machias in the year 1771, only eight years after the landing of the first settlers; and he continued in this pastoral relation, preaching both at Machias and at the east village, now East Machias, till the time of his death, which occured in 1795. Thus it is apparent that these early settlers in this wilderness were not unmindful of the importance of a gospel ministry: and from all that is handed down to us, we are led to believe that they were singularly fortunate in the man chosen for this purpose. The impression I have formed of him is that he was a man of more than ordinary talent, of strong will, great energy, deep emotions, and faith-

ful and laborious in the discharge of the duties of his office. An aged man, our honored president on this occasion, relates that he distinctly remembers, in his boyhood, seeing him frequently moved to tears in his earnest appeals to his congregation. But how he lived, what he wore, what in his fervent patriotism he would have done for his country, in the way of adding territory to our eastern border, which, if he had been permitted to accomplish the purpose, would have saved us the necessity of doing the same work at this late day,—are they not all recorded by the faithful pen of our historian? From this time to the present, the church which he founded has not wanted a priest to minister at the Altar or a minister to break unto the people the bread of life. And it seems fitting that, on this memorial occasion, we should recall to mind the names of those worthy men, who have succeeded the first pastor of this church and stood in the same relation to this people. Among whom is Mr. Steele, for the long period of thirty-one years sole minister of this town, and holding this relation till it was dissolved by his death; and concerning whom the universal testimony from the lips of all who knew him, is, "He was a good man;" could a nobler epitaph be written on the tomb of the departed? Nor should we forget to mention Mr. Ward, whose memory is fresh and fragrant in the minds of many present, whose saintly spirit and fervent piety, is a sacred legacy to the church to which he ministered.

And from the memory of those who have passed away, our thoughts naturally turn to the living representatives of those who in the past discharged the duties of this sacred office, not only in this pulpit, but elsewhere in our land. I know that it is the opinion of many that the ministers of the gospel in this day, have departed from the faith and practice of the fathers; that they preach another gospel than that which *they* preached, and other doctrines than that of "Christ and

Him crucified": that strange themes are introduced into the pulpit, and discourses unworthy of the sacred desk and incompatible with the sacred office. The standing charge against the ministry of this day, is, that they preach politics and not the gospel. I say, we are not permitted to remain in ignorance of this feeling and this charge. Indeed, we are reminded of it sometimes in a very pointed, and I might add, also, amusing manner. Such an experience I lately enjoyed. I was riding in a stage coach with an old lady and several other passengers. As she seemed much disposed to talk, I thought I would improve the opportunity to have some religious conversation with her. I commenced by asking her if she was in the habit of attending church on the Sabbath. "No," she replied, "I do not go to meeting much; I don't hear anything now-a-days but *rum and niggers*, and I think I might as well stay at home." I thought so too if that was all she heard, and we dropped the conversation. But notwithstanding the old lady and all who think with her on this subject, though I feel myself but an insignificant member of that large and distinguished class of men, whom I represent and but poorly qualified to speak in their behalf, still I will venture to say in their vindication, that in the whole world, a class of men of equal numbers, can not be found, who have the interests of religion, of morality and good order, more near to their heart, who are animated with a purer and deeper patriotism, who have a more intelligent perception of the great moral and political issues at stake at this day, or who would make greater sacrifices for truth, for liberty and humanity, than the present clergymen of New England. Whatever course they have seen fit to take, and whatever themes they have felt called upon to discourse about in the pulpit, they have been actuated by no other motive, than the sincere and strong desire to advance the truth and to promote the glory of God and the good of their fellow men. And I

firmly believe that when better times shall come, and the fearful strife that now distracts our beloved country, shall have passed away, and peace shall have again blessed the land, this honor will be cheerfully accorded to them, that they strove to do faithfully the duty they owed to God and man. And now while we are contemplating the lives of those good and faithful men of former times, I cannot close with a more appropriate sentiment than this,

May those who now or hereafter stand in their places, follow faithfully in their footsteps and never dishonor their memory.

The President:—In looking over the old town records, you will find the name of

STEPHEN JONES

in the most prominent and responsible offices. Nearly all of the remarkable spirited and patriotic papers which were put forth by the little town during the Revolution are from his pen. I myself well remember how for many years the respect due to his talents, benevolence and integrity gave him almost unbounded influence in all the civil, political and social affairs of this community. Mr. Talbot, like myself a kinsman of Judge Jones, will tell us something of his character.

———:o:———

SPEECH OF HON. M. JONES TALBOT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been requested to say something to you of the character of the late Judge Jones—not because of any peculiar qualification

I possess, but from the fact of my being a connection of his, and the long acquaintance that existed between his family and the family of my father. His house was always our home when in this village, and he and his family were equally as free at my father's house. I have therefore, thrown together some facts relating to him, and expressed some opinions from my own observation without consulting any history or record but tradition.

But in listening to the very lucid and able address of the forenoon, I found most of the things that I might say were better said than I can say them. Indeed, such was the prominent part he acted in the early history of our town, the historian could not possibly do justice to his subject without giving his character a prominent position, so that what I shall say must necessarily be a twice told tale. And if I was to consult my own feelings, I should give place to others.

Stephen Jones, better known in this vicinity as Judge Jones, was born in the town of Weston, Massachusetts, about the year 1735. His family connections were respectable, and at that time were considered wealthy; but having lost his father when about eight years old his education was limited, and he learned the trade of house carpenter. When about twenty-two years of age he joined the Provincial forces, and served one campaign against the French in the vicinity of Lake Champlain and Lake George. On their return at the close of the season, through the wilderness, their suffering from cold and hunger was so intense as to induce them to kill and eat their dog.

He was not one of the first settlers: but had been here to see the place previously to his removal hither, with his uncle, Capt. Ichabod Jones, a merchant of Boston, who had become much interested in the settlement of this town. Judge Jones came here for a permanent residence in 1766.

and built or purchased a small house at the foot of Centre Street, afterwards enlarged, in which he resided as long as he lived in the town. The house is yet standing very much as he left it. He had not been here long before his strong intellect and sound judgment gave him a commanding influence, despite his limited education. He was chosen Moderator of the first town meeting to which office he continued to be elected until increasing years rendered him unwilling to perform the duties of the office, which was but a few years before he left the town. When the inhabitants of the town petitioned the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, or instructed their Representative, (for these pioneers held to the right of instruction,) his name is invariably at the head of the Committee. He was early appointed Justice of the Peace, and as then there was no higher court nearer than Pownalboro, it was an office of considerable importance, and by his sound judgment and strict integrity he made decisions as equitable and as satisfactory as have since been made by those of much larger literary and legal attainments.

When the trouble arose between the Colonies and England, he was emphatically loyal; his sympathies were doubtless in favor of peace. But when the sword was drawn and wet with the blood of his fellow citizens, he at once sided with his country and used his influence for its defence.— He was a great admirer of Washington and a strong advocate of the Union and Constitution. In the early division of parties, he was a *Federalist* and so continued while that party continued, sympathizing with his native State and strongly opposing the separation of Maine therefrom, on all occasions when the attempt was made.

In 1790 the County of Washington was organized and he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of Sessions, and Judge of Probate, all these

offices he filled acceptably, and by long experience acquired a practical knowledge of law, which in the then state of society, was very useful.

His religion would have been called at a later day Unitarian, but among the earlier Puritans it would be called Armenian, consisting more in right-doing than in feeling. He was a strong advocate of what was called the standing order, and opposed to all sects and sectarians, always advocating and using his influence in favor of a well educated minister settled and paid by the town. He was an advocate of free schools and always voted for the largest sum proposed to be raised for that object, although his tax was large.

He was a friend to the poor: any one who in difficulty applied to him found a safe counselor and ready friend. His office was in his house; all who called there on business, rich or poor, were welcomed to a meal's victuals or the hospitable glass of grog, (there were few *teetotalers* then,) and his house was ever open to strangers of distinction. Among the many who thus partook of his hospitality, were the late celebrated French diplomatist, Talleyrand, and the pioneer Albert Gallatin, soon after their arrival in this country.

Having property and business at East River for near half a century, he generally went there twice a week riding on horseback round Middle River, there being then no bridge. He was a man of good common sense, sound discriminating judgment and integrity of purpose. He was once toasted at a public dinner as "the first man in the town and the first man in the county," which was more truthful than elegant.

After the death of his wife in 1820, he hastened to close his business and went to reside with his only living child in Boston, where in 1824 or 1825, he ended his active and useful life, aged nearly 90 years, respected and honored by all who had known him.

The President:—"No name is more conspicuous in our early history than that of

COL. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,

whose daring courage made him the leader in what accurate historians have pronounced the first Naval Battle of the American Revolution. Mr. Walker, connected by marriage with his family, will give you some of the traditions of him which his descendants have preserved."

———:o:———

SPEECH OF GEORGE WALKER, ESQ.

Mr. President:—The first century since the settlement of our town is completed; its record is made up; the early actors in that scene are gathered to their fathers, and their deeds, whether of glory or shame, are registered in the book of immortality. Machias, among the eastern towns, stands pre-eminent; we point with pride to her historic record, and we cherish with satisfaction her traditional memories. Here it was that one hundred years ago this day, a feeble band of pioneers in the cause of civilization, and civil liberty, landed their humble bark; here it was that a few years later the first naval battle in the American Revolution was fought, and the first blood shed in naval strife; and here it was that a few years later, in 1814, the inhabitants of the town stood captives before an invading army.

In view of these facts it is fitting that we should in memory recall the name of Col. Jeremiah O'Brien. His active life spent in promoting the welfare of the town, his heroic exertions in behalf of civil liberty and National Independence, make it proper; and above all, we should not forget that he belonged to a family of men of sturdy intellect and devoted patriotism, and who left the impress of their sterling

character upon many an enterprise, and whose deeds are inwrought into the texture of our municipal history.

In June, 1775, Machias, then a proprietary, was assailed by a fragment of the British navy, not by a mailed steamer, not by a "turreted monitor," bearing within themselves their terrible enginery of death, but by a schooner ninety tons burthen, called the "Margaretta," carrying four twelve-pounders, and sixteen swivels, as her armament. Capt. Moore, a brave and gallant young man was her commander. On landing he demanded by what authority a liberty pole, which the people had put up to express their attachment to the national cause, had been erected, and was told that it was by the authority of the citizens. He then directed that it should be taken down or he would fire upon the town.— A town meeting was called, and the people voted, that *they would not take it down.* A further time was given till the following Monday to *see* if the citizens by another meeting would not reverse their former doings. In the mean time, the people sent to the neighboring settlements for help. On Sunday, Capt. Moore attended church, and while there, he saw, through the open door, a company of twenty or thirty men armed, crossing the river on logs, at a point above tide waters; he made his way out of the house *not* by the door, but through the nearest window, and on board his vessel, and dropped down the river into the bay. The next day the citizens to the number of sixty, collected such arms as they could get, took a schooner, and boats, and went down in pursuit of the Margaretta, and soon came in view of her. And here in the open light of heaven, in the swell and currents of the bay, without organization, and without previous experience in naval service, they resolved to give battle and attempt her capture. Before entering upon their perilous enterprise they selected Jeremiah O'Brien their Captain. He made the necessary prepara-

tions, and began the attack, and after a short engagement, Capt. Moore surrendered, but not till after he received a wound of which he died the next day. And thus ended the first attempt in the Revolution to take Machias. Two other attempts were made shortly after, in which Col. O'Brien took an active but not so prominent a part. Both, however, failed. After this, O'Brien was Captain of a privateer during most part of the war. He was taken prisoner and carried to England and kept in close confinement, till by a *stragetic movement* he effected his escape, and returned to his home.

The valor and love of country that animated him in early life never failed him. In the last war with England when a thousand British troops had possession of Machias, though on the verge of life, though his strength was broken, and his form bowed by the weight of years, he dared to brandish in the face of his captors that sword which forty years before he had drawn in behalf of American Independence, and which he did not sheath till that Independance was completed.

Let us then, at this time, children of a later day, inheritors of the institutions for which he fought, consider well the duty we owe our government. Let us be imbued with a patriotism that will not let us forsake our country in this her hour of peril, and be animated with a courage that shall remain undaunted even in the presence of a formidable and invading foe.

The President:—"As long as sincere piety and Christian charity shall be revered, there will be in this community men and women who remembering what their fathers and mothers have told them of the psalms and prayers, the labors and zeal of

DEA. JOSEPH LIBBEY,

will believe that some special grace of Heaven has accrued to this community from such a good man's faithfulness.— Will Mr. Emerson of Machiasport, give some sketch of this old Puritan.

———:o:———

SPEECH OF REV. CHARLES EMERSON.

Mr. President:—The worthy and beloved man whom you have fitly named, moved to Machias from Scarborough or that vicinity before the Revolutionary war. His occupation was that of a farmer though like all the old settlers he attended somewhat to lumbering. He was an industrious man, and by kind offices to others, and attention to his own business, gained the love and respect of the community around him.

Dea. Libby was a Republican, he espoused the cause of the Colonists in their struggle for their inborn rights which were denied them by their Rulers at home. He did not look with indifference upon the wrongs the Colonists were suffering by the arbitrary measures of the British Government towards them, but was ready to make any sacrifice which duty, patriotism, or loyalty required.

He was a good man. He was not governed by mere impulse in the discharge of his religious duties. His piety was vital, practical, decided. His hopes of salvation rested on that stone which God laid in Zion, for the hope of the guilty.— His union to Christ gave life and energy to his spiritual being, and prepared him to perform the various duties of life upon the principles of Christianity. Deacon Libby was the first who served in that office in the church at Machias.— He used the office of a Deacon well, and purchased to himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus. He attended funerals in different parts of the town, and when a Clergyman was not present, officiated

in the funeral services. Morning and evening prayers were offered up to God in his family, which no doubt proved a blessing to "his household."

He loved the Sanctury. It was his constant practice on the Sabbath to meet with the people assembled for worship, and if no minister was present, he officiated in the devotional parts of the service. The meetings were held alternately at the East and West villages in the Town. On Sabbath morning the Deacon might be seen crossing the river in his little boat, and wending his way to the house of God, and by so doing he obeyed the injunction, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is," an example worthy of imitation by all classes of the community.

This good man "being dead yet speaketh," by his example and influence which he has left for the living to imitate.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

The President:—"The man to whom his fellow citizens readily accorded the post of leadership, who came to this place on its first settlement with reputation as a soldier gained in the old French wars, and who was concerned in a prominent position with each of our Revolutionary battles,— the Pioneer Settler, the Military Captain, the Christian Citizen,

COL. BENJAMIN FOSTER.

His great-grandson, Mr. John C. Talbot, will, I think, give a response."

SPEECH OF JOHN C. TALBOT, ESQ.

Mr. President:—Among the names of those worthy men whose memories it is well to cherish, and whose characters and virtues the present occasion is a most fitting time for us to call to mind, the name just announced, Col. Benjamin Foster stands pre-eminent.

Col. Foster was born in New Hampshire in the year 1726, and when yet a child, went with his father to Scarboro in this State. There, when but eleven years old, he was left alone by his father to take care of a large stock of cattle during the winter, till the arrival of his father with the rest of his family in the spring. He afterwards joined the Provincial army in the first French and Indian war under Sir William Pepperell, and was in the battle at the taking of Louisburg, which was fought on his nineteenth birth day. He was also in the second French and Indian war with Gen. Abercrombie in the unsuccessful attack upon Fort Ticonderago, the failure of which expedition he always attributed to lack of bravery and address in the English commander. In such scenes of trial and danger he acquired a character for courage and fortitude well suited to the stern times in which he lived. No danger could daunt, no obstacles discourage him, and as he himself often said, "*he never knew what fear was.*" He was one of the first settlers of East Machias, to which place he came in 1765, having then married to his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Scott, of a worthy family of two brothers and three sisters, who also were among the first settlers. Being a man of the character already spoken of, and also of strict integrity and piety, and deacon of the church, he was naturally a leading man, and was justly regarded as a Father of the town.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and after Boston had been taken by the British forces, the lumber

trade (which was the only means of support for the little Colony) was cut off, and the early settlers suffered for the necessaries of life. Whole families subsisted for weeks on nothing but clams, and those most scantily dealt out. Day after day, for several weeks, Foster travelled a long distance to dig from the flats the only food which could be procured to save his large family from immediate starvation. Such was their suffering that assistance and provisions were at length sent to them from the Provincial Government.

It is related of the Colonel that on the occasion of one of his visits to the clam flats, having filled his bucket with the savory bivalves, he became so exhausted that he sat down upon a rock and was revolving in his own mind the choice of sitting there to be drowned by the flowing tide, or taking up his bucket and trudging his weary way to his half famished family, when he happened to raise his eyes, and discovered a long expected vessel laden with provisions for the starving pioneers. Immediately his feet and ankle bones received strength, and he hastened up to the town with the joyful news.

In the year 1775, soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, Capt. Ichabod Jones, a citizen of Boston, and a *Tory* in politics, obtained permission of the British Admiral commanding at Boston, to freight a small vessel with provisions to Machias where some of his connexions resided, on condition that he should bring back a cargo of wood and lumber for the use of the king's troops.

In pursuance of this plan a well armed schooner, the "Margaretta," Capt. Moor, acted as convoy to Jones' vessel. The vessels arrived at Machias and the provisions were unladen and the loading of the vessel with lumber commenced. Foster as well as a majority of the inhabitants were zealously attached to the cause of liberty, and looked with suspicion upon the arrival of the British vessel, and though

as a matter of necessity they had consented to receive the provisions, yet they were highly exasperated at the idea of becoming agents to further the designs of the enemy. On a pleasant Sunday morning the officers of the armed schooner came up to this village to attend religious services. But the intrepid Deacon and most of the leading men were not that day at their usual places for worship. At a spot in the woods, Westerly from this village, and near a brook, these daring heroes, isolated from all the rest of the world, were discussing the expediency of seizing and making prisoners of the British officers, and of taking the first naval prize ever taken from the mother country by her then *grown*-up and *restless* daughter. To cut short the discussion and insure celerity of execution, Colonel Foster jumped across the brook and invited every man who was in favor of the plan to follow him. Every man soon followed him across the brook—the first instance I presume of ever *"polling the house"* in Machias parliamentary proceedings.

The British officers for some cause became suspicious, and seeing the members of the Council of War approaching, immediately took to their boats, and escaped just in time to prevent their seizure. Colonel Foster immediately consulted with Captain O'Brien, and it was speedily determined to give chase and capture the enemy. O'Brien took command of Jones' vessel, while Col. Foster, with part of the company, took charge of another vessel, and with such weapons of defence and offence as they could hastily muster, these two vessels started in pursuit. I cannot learn that Foster's vessel had any part in the brave hand-to-hand contest which resulted in the capture of the "Margaretta," and the death of her brave commander, Capt. Moore. The most reliable information which I can obtain is, that Foster's vessel accidentally got aground. The British vessel and Jones' vessel were afterwards regularly adjudicated upon, and condemned as

lawful prizes, and the prize money distributed among the captors.

About the same time an English tender arrived in the bay, and the Captain came on shore to inquire for the "Margaretta;" Capt. Stephen Smith, with a small party near Buck's Harbor, waylaid and took him prisoner, and O'Brien and Foster, with their two vessels, took both the tender and her crew. The crew were afterwards sent as prisoners to Falmouth.

The two brave commanders proceeded to the Headquarters of the American army, then at Cambridge, to carry intelligence of the victory, and were there received with shouts of applause. Congress afterwards voted them public thanks for their bravery and good conduct.

In consideration of their gallant conduct, government proceeded to take some measures for the defence of this place, then so remote and exposed to the assaults of the enemy on account of their daring exploits. A fort was built at the Rim near the "Avery House," and a garrison established under Col. Allan.

In 1777, Sir George Collier, with a fleet of four vessels arrived in the bay for the purpose of avenging upon the people of Machias the capture of the "Margaretta." Leaving the fleet below, he came up the river to reconnoitre or attack the town, in boats. The inhabitants had prepared for defence. A breastwork had been thrown up at the Rim, just below the fort, an iron chain suspended by a log boom was stretched across the river, and fastened to a rock on each side. Col. Foster commanded at the breastwork on the Rim. After an engagement with the boats, with various accounts (some of them without doubt much exaggerated) of the loss of the British, but with none killed and but one wounded of Col. Foster's men, the boats retired. The next day the British advanced with an armed brig, and under a heavy fire

of cannon landed a large body of men, who passed through the fort, broke the booms, and after burning and destroying two dwelling houses, and a building used as a guard house, re-embarked on board, apparently satisfied with the glory of their exploit. An exaggerated account of this expedition was afterwards published, stating that they had taken and destroyed two magazines full of leather, rice, and other stores, which in fact was a shoemaker's shop in which there might have been some hides. The brig sailed up the river under a continuous fire from each bank, Col. Allan with the Indian allies on the right bank above Col. Foster, and Capt. Smith on the left bank. The crew of the brig were unable to land. Once they attempted it in a long boat, but *Neptune*, a noble Indian under Col. Allan, after having repeatedly requested the privilege of firing at the boat's crew, and being denied until they should come nearer, at last, breaking over the authority of his Commander, with a hasty expression of Indian eloquence mingled with Yankee profanity, rushed into the river to his waist, and raising his long gun with deadly aim, fired; one officer fell in the boat, the boat returned to the brig, and the brig returned down the river. The yells of the Indians and the shouts of the people nearly drowned the sound of the musketry which followed their retreat with increased rapidity and effect.

On arriving near the fort the brig grounded on a point and swung off stem to the shore, when a deadly contest ensued with considerable loss to the enemy. One incident connected with this engagement is worth relating. When the enemy surprised and took the fort and the inmates were hurrying out, *Benj. Gooch* and *Eleazar Hathaway*, two of the noted inhabitants of our town, stopped long enough to take up a plank in the floor, and drop through the swivel which they had to defend the fort, and they had just time to escape. When the brig was aground she was in fine posi-

tion to be operated upon from Col. Foster's entrenched position at the Rim. Gooch and Hathaway revealed the hiding place of swivel; it was taken up, placed upon a rude stretcher, a blanket thrown over it, and while those on board the brig were saying "we have fixed one of them, they are bearing him off," the swivel was solemnly conveyed to the entrenched position, and there securely lashed to a pine stump, and its first discharge sent a messenger through a cabin window, which killed the steward and a dog on board the brig. The brig and fleet afterwards retired and the inhabitants were not again molested during the war. The loss on the part of the inhabitants was one killed and one wounded.

Such was the issue of the Revolutionary battles fought in our town, and while the spot where it happened is but a short distance from us, and the ruins of the fortifications may still be seen, yet few look upon them as the scene of as glorious a defence as the history of our country affords—and the man who conducted it is generally forgotten, and sleeps without any tombstone to mark the place of his last repose.

At the time of these stirring events, Col. Foster was more than fifty years of age and the father of a family of ten sons and two daughters most of whom survived him and were respected and honored citizens of the town.

Colonel Foster was a bold energetic man, of strong feelings and generous impulses, of strict integrity and piety—a benefactor to the town, and one whose character has left its impress upon his succeeding generations, and whose virtues, and suffering, and noble deeds of daring, should be kept in remembrance and fill a large space in the early history of our native town.

He died on the fourth day of July, 1818, aged 92 years.

The President :—"In the peril to which our infant town was exposed, the government embodied in the Continental Congress sent

COL. JOHN ALLAN

to our relief, whose military ability and influence over Indians, contributed so much to our victory over our enemies. Will Mr. Vose of Dennysville, tell us something about the old hero."

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SPEECH OF PETER E. VOSE, ESQ.

Mr. President :—If Colonel Allan were present in the body at this Anniversary, and were permitted to listen to the eloquent addresses of the Reverend and Honorable gentlemen who have been chosen to set forth the claims, to the grateful remembrance of posterity, of those noble men, by whose side he stood, in the struggling infancy of this town's history, and with whom he earnestly and faithfully labored for his country's welfare, during the "times that tried men's souls," I think he would have just cause to enter his protest, against the action of the Committee of Arrangements, in their selection of myself, (who am not entitled to be called, either Reverend, Honorable or learned,) to speak a word in his behalf. But I presume, as he was a man who usually placed large confidence in the honesty of men, they would be able to satisfy him, that they had no intention of doing him any wrong,—not even of going so far as to intimate, that he was, in any respect, inferior in those qualities of mind and heart, which became the honest man, and the true patriot, which were possessed by those of his compeers who have this day been more highly favored in the choice of their biographers. I am sorry that I shall be able to give so meagre an account of a man who, doubtless, was not by

any means the least, among those whose names ought to be held in "lasting remembrance" for their sufferings and worthy deeds in behalf of the country they strove to make independent and free.

Colonel John Allan was not a native of Machias, neither was it for many years his home, but because he was identified with its history during the war of the Revolution, and had his headquarters here, as commander of troops stationed at Machias for the protection of the country east of the Penobscot river, and as Superintendent of the Indian tribes in the vicinity, he is to be brought to our remembrance this day.

Colonel Allan was a Scotchman by birth, born in "Auld Reekie," in Edinboro' Castle, on the 14th day of January, 1746. His father, who was an educated man, removed from Scotland to Halifax in the year 1750, when John was about five years old. He had brothers and sisters, some of whom married into worthy families in Halifax. How he spent his boyhood and youth I cannot tell, but should judge from manuscripts which I have seen written by him, and further, from the fact that he held several important and responsible offices, that he had become well educated. On the 10th of October, 1767, he was married to Mary Patten, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who survived him. Until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he resided upon a large farm, which had probably belonged to his father. It is said to have been one of the best in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The farm was called "Invermay" and consisted of 348 acres of land including 128 acres of dyked marsh, and was situated about seven miles from Fort Cumberland on the road leading to Bay Verte. Upon it, besides his own dwelling, were six or seven "common country houses" occupied by French Acadian families as tenants, two large barns and four smaller ones. Here were born

five of his nine children. Two of the others, at least, I am told, were born in Machias, one of whom at this present time lies upon a sick bed in a neighboring town, at the age of 82 years, daily expecting the summons which shall bid her join all the generations of her ancestors. Besides her, only one of his children remain, his namesake John, of Whiting, still retaining his faculties in a pretty good degree, at the great age of more than 91 years.

Colonel Allan seems to have loved justice and freedom better than the comforts of his pleasant home, the sympathies of friendship and the emoluments of office. For the sake of laboring to secure the independence of the States, struggling to throw off the despotism of British rule, he risked home, friends, property,—prospects of preferment in the offices of the Provincial Government—all that he had—or expected to have. Not having learned from Talleyrand that "language was a faculty bestowed upon us, the better to hide our thoughts and sympathies," he was soon warned by the "logic of events" that he was suspected of treasonable words, and acts, against the government of Great Britain, for which he was liable to "suffer the penalties of the law in such cases made and provided." He left Nova Scotia in 1776 and came within the limits of the United States.

Up to the time Mr. Allan left Nova Scotia, he had held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Sessions and inferior Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Commissioner and Clerk of Sewers, Representative in General Assembly, and other offices in the town and County of Cumberland.—He was a Representative at the time he was compelled to leave Nova Scotia. He was then 30 years of age. His family he left behind—his property he conveyed to a friend in order to secure it from confiscation which was then expected. Shortly after his departure, Fort Cumberland was unsuccessfully attacked by a party of men under the com-

mand of Capt. Jonathan Eddy, a native of Massachusetts.— Being repulsed they fled, and during the burnings and plunderings which followed, his property was destroyed or carried away, consisting in part, of his house, about 1800 bushel of wheat, barley and oats, 8 cows, 8 oxen, 4 horses, sheep and swine, farming implements, furniture, clothes and books. It is said that a soldier seeing a large mirror in the house, smashed it with his gun, exclaiming, "that rebel shall never see his face again in that." Mrs. Allan and five small children fled to the woods for safety, (on the 28th day of November,) where they continued till the next day without covering or food, and the weather cold, windy, and rainy.— Returning from their hiding place in the woods, they came to the place where their dwelling had been burned the day previous, and satisfied their hunger with roasted potatoes which they dug out of the ruins. But friends afterward cared for them, and for awhile gave them such support as they required.

The next year, (1777) in December, an armed force took his wife from a sick bed and two of the children and putting them on board a vessel conveyed them to Halifax, where they remained as prisoners till June, 1778. I have been informed, that finding it difficult to obtain possession of his family, he wrote to the authorities at Halifax that he had Indians enough under his control to destroy the town in six hours, and he would do it if they were not forthcoming.— This threat produced the desired effect. A vessel was fitted out and the family restored to the anxious father.

A short time after he arrived in the United States he was appointed by Congress, "Superintendent of Indians in the Eastern Department, comprehending all Eastward and Northward of Connecticut river," and commander of troops stationed at Machias, &c., "under the General Court of Massachusetts," where he continued till near the close of

the war. He was re-appointed Superintendent by Congress in June, 1783, but resigned the next year.

That portion of his public career which relates to his acts as Superintendent of the Indians, was perhaps the most valuable and important to the country. His forethought and sagacity led him, before his departure from Nova Scotia, to secure the interest of the Indians in that country, in behalf of the United States. So much did he realize the importance of such a step, and so earnest was he, that without authority from any government, so far as I know, he dispatched couriers to the differt villages through the Mickmack country, and met a large body of Indians, among whom were deputies from St. John and the parts adjacent. "Here a long and tedious conference took place, which resulted in a satisfactory explanation of the dispute between America and Great Britain. It was concluded by a lengthy speech from them, and a solemn declaration made, that if, from situation and distance, they could not assist, they would not injure or molest the Americans. A chief from Mirimachi spoke for the whole—they were all one—no distinction being made between the different tribes." These proceedings on the part of Mr. Allan were approved by General Washington, who desired him to lay the matter immediately before Congress. He was soon appointed an Agent to secure and retain the friendship and co-operation of the eastern tribes of Indians. In May, 1777, he arrived on the River St. John, where he met a number of the Indians, communicated his business to them and was accepted as their agent. "A general meeting was soon held, composed of deputies from different parts, including the whole tribes of St. John and Passamaquoddy, at which it was agreed and concluded that peace and friendship be now established permanent and lasting between the United States and the several tribes." I have no time to speak of the treaty in detail.

Colonel Allan, in his intercourse with the Indians, seems to have gained their confidence; and they regarded him as their friend, but it is not to be supposed that harmony always existed between them. Instances of their attachment to him, and exposure to danger in his behalf are related by his descendants, and he pays them no mean compliment when he says of them, "their uniform conduct both in respect of humanity, as submitting with patience under every difficulty, was not inferior to the most disciplined troops, and even when imposed upon at a time of intoxication and fleeced of the little they had, they always sat down contented and resigned without the appearance of resentment or malice." So much confidence had he in their sense of honor, that at one time in order to pacify them, when the government had failed to furnish promised supplies, and prove to them his friendship, he suffered his two eldest sons, then but lads, to remain with them as hostages, for about a year; but yet as a prudent man—guarding against probable or possible evil, and influenced, perhaps, by the present opinions respecting the Indian character, he says, "it is a maxim with me never to live near Indians, except in a state of defence, without a certainty of their friendship, either in peace or war."

So late as 1791 to 1793, we find the Indians repeatedly calling upon him, in order to confer with him as to how they shall obtain redress from the government they had served so well, but which had now turned the "cold shoulder" upon them. In November, 1793, he was with them five days, holding several public and private conferences, but I do not find that he was able to obtain for them, from the government, all they and he desired.

Col. Allan received full compensation for his services as Superintendent, &c., but in the year 1800 he petitioned the Secretary of War to consider his claims upon the United

States for his losses and sufferings. In this petition he estimates the amount of his losses of property—mentions the loss of income derived from the offices he held in Nova Scotia, as well as the emoluments of still more important offices which he felt certain would have been conferred upon him had he continued loyal to the British Government—speaks of the sufferings of his wife and children, and of the fact that the children had been, in consequence of the position he had taken, deprived of the education and other privileges which their former position entitled them to enjoy.

His efforts in petitioning for compensation for his losses, resulted in his obtaining from the government a grant of a large tract of land in the State of Ohio, on part of which the city of Columbus stands, but he never received any benefit from it, as he died soon after, and his heirs for reasons with which I am unacquainted, have thus far failed to obtain possession of it, from those who made settlements upon it, or those to whom those settlers conveyed it.

Col. Allan lived for a while on Dudley, afterwards known as Allan's Island, now called Treat's Island, after its present occupant; but at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1805, he resided in Lubec. There he died at the age of fifty-nine years; but his body rests with those of his wife and some of his children, on Dudley Island. There, after half a century had passed away, were gathered, on a pleasant day, August 1, 1860, the greater portion of his descendants, (nearly two hundred persons,) who then erected a befitting monument to the memory of their worthy ancestor, and those who sleep with him.

Of his faults, for of course he had them, I will not speak; but I am not aware that he was inferior in moral character, to most of those worthy men with whom he lived and labored, and whose friendship he enjoyed. As to his standing while a resident of Nova Scotia, it is stated in a testimonial signed

in 1798, by twelve gentlemen of his acquaintance, all military and judicial officers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that "he was held in high esteem among the people of Nova Scotia, and might have held and enjoyed all the most lucrative offices in the County of Cumberland," had he remained there. Gen. Washington had confidence in him. Congress entrusted to him important interests, which he cared for, to its satisfaction. The Indian tribes respected him, because he was their friend. More like Wm. Penn was his treatment of them, than has been that of many others the Government has appointed over them. The love of liberty seems to have been a ruling passion with him and his sacrifices in its behalf are proofs of this. On the curtains of his bed he inscribed in large letters, the motto "Where liberty dwells, there is my country." God grant that the freedom which he and his Indian allies labored to secure for us, may not be lost through our refusal to heed the warning of that maxim which declares that, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

His descendants are numerous, and respectable. The Scotch-Irish element, which has produced so many valuable Yankee citizens,—distinguished for industry, frugality and endurance, has left its mark on many of them. Preferring the peaceful pursuits of industry, they have not sought for military fame; but when the nation appealed to its liberty-loving citizens to rise and quell the great rebellion which thratens to overturn the government and bury our free institutions under its ruins, several of Col. Allan's great-grand sons early obeyed the call and went forth to fight the enemies of their country. They *have* fought, and one at least, has given up his life in its service.

And now, Mr. President, I am sorry, for the sake of him of him of whom I have spoken,—for your your sake, and my own, that I have so little acquaintance with my subject, and

so pooly qualified to "order well" the few facts which I have gathered concerning the life and acts of Col. Allan.

Col. Allan said of the Indians, "It is acknowledged by all acquainted with that country (eastward of Penobscot) that their assistance was a principal support in its defence."—Then let us, while we cherish a grateful remembrance of the deeds of our Anglo-Saxon heroes, not be altogether unmindful of the services of their humbler brethren of the red-skinned race.

The President:—"Among the benefactors of our community, we must not overlook the teachers of our schools. If the cultivation of the mind had not more than kept pace with the cultivation of the soil the experiment of our fathers in settling this Eastern wilderness would have been a disastrous one. Will some one respond in behalf of

OUR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS"

———:o:———

SPEECH OF GEORGE F. TALBOT.

Mr. President:—In a hundred years the humble toil of the *Schoolmaster* vindicates its worth. If the lawyer, the physician, the editor, more conspicuously affect society during their own generation, their merely professional influence dies with them, while the work of the teacher (and the minister is the moral and religious teacher,) stands an ever-growing monument of his faithfulness through successive generations. The humble village pedagogue, shut up in the thankless drudgery of an unattractive employment, gains slight notice and few thanks from the elders, and suspicion and aversion from the young, but bides his time, assured

that the very boys, who look on him as their tyrant, will, in the generosity and thoughtfulness of future manhood, honor him as the architect of their good fortune.

In our *cosy* boastings to-day, for ourselves and not for the world or for history, of what has been done here in a hundred years, we ought to recognize our great debt to our Schools and teachers; and while we name our pioneer foresters, our soldiers, the founders of our civil society, the master spirits in state and church, every graduate of the Machias schools will demand that an honorable place shall be kept, for the *old Masters*, who placed in his hands the keys of knowledge and gave impulse and scope to his ambition.

This town was fortunate above most in the State in that it became the chief recipient of the enlightened bounty of Massachusetts, that established and endowed Washington Academy for the education of the people of this its remotest province. The opening of this institution under the able preceptorship of Solomon Adams in 1823, was for this thinly peopled region an event kindred in importance to the *revival of letters* in the earlier centuries among the nations of Europe. I recall Mr. Adams among the long line of his accomplished successors because his work is just fairly coming up to the light in the mature manhood of the generation he taught, who here at home as well in more conspicuous spheres abroad, have taken upon them the labors and responsibilities of public and civic life; and because his admirable methods of instruction, the powerful stimulus he gave to studiousness, the high aims he held up to effort, and the shining example he was of all that was courteous, decorous and truthful and pure, most powerfully attracted the scholars subjected to his influence, and diffused throughout the entire community an element of refinement.

But all the discussions from this platform have been of

earlier times. This day belongs justly to *the elders*, to those who have long laid off the burdens of life, and not to us who are bearing them. I recall the *antiquarian* spirit of the gentlemen who have proceeded me and go back with you to more primitive manners and more primitive men. A more diffused, if less complete education has been derived by the whole people, they who make up the public to whose sentiment we so much defer, from the less pretentious town school, and we ought to be thankful that the character of this popular institution has not degenerated among us. I have immediately before me a striking illustration of the contrast between the primitive and the present town schools. The beautiful building whose fine facade forms one of the walls of the heaven-arched amphitheatre, within which this multitude is assembled, is an exhibition of the generous endowment, which the citizens now cheerfully tax themselves to bestow upon the education of the children of the people. The low frame building with large uncovered timbers inside, where the little children used to be perched upon the naked girts to read for the amusement of passers by summoned in to listen, was a fair representative of the early town school. I believe a venerable gentleman who has preceeded me enjoyed the distinction of having his youthful precosity thus shown off. For several years during and after the Revolution the feeble settlement voted to omit the raising of school money. In 1862 within the compass of the old town $4,490 were raised for Public schools, besides large sums expended in the erection of school houses.

But the boast in this respect is not wholly at the expense of the ancients. Machias, like New England, had for *first settlers* men of vigorous intellect, and during its early period as large a proportion of educated men as during any that has succeeded. Parson Lyon was a man of scholarly accomplishments, and achieved success as an author. Dr. Chaloner

had received a very exact mathematical and scientific education. Judge Jones' papers in the town records show him to be a master of the political style, in which Jefferson was adept. The eccentric Mr. Parker, was a copious writer of polished letters, a graceful versifier, and left behind him a manuscript of original miscellany, which he had prepared for publication. There were women in the families of Gideon O'Brien, Gen. Stillman, and John Foster, versed in the British classics, who could draw and paint from nature, who wrote verses of much poetic merit, and whose conversation made them attractive to all men of culture.

Less instruction out of fewer and poorer books (so reputed) than we have in modern schools seemed to take stronger root in the quicker apprehensions of a vigorous race of children, and to send forth more hardy and powerful shoots.—Two winters' schooling by master Gilmore, the almost sole teacher of our fathers and mothers, who taught *out of his head*, with scarcely a text book of any kind, and who was not always in a condition to give his best wits to his work, seemed to go further towards making educated men and women than ten years drill summer and winter in our modern schools in a little library of text books of *science made easy.*

Arthur H. Gilmore was brought to this country from Ireland in 1787, having been sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay for being engaged in rebellion against the British Government. The ship in which he was an involuntary passenger brought about three hundred convicts, and its dishonest Captain, deviating from his destined voyage, undertook to carry them to Virginia and sell them as apprentices, or as they used to be called, *Redemptioners.* For some unknown cause, however, he landed them on the coast of what is now Cutler, in the dead of winter, and they scattered among the settlements in this region, in almost com-

plete destitution. Gilmore had received in the old country a University education, having been destined for a priest, and the settlers were not long in discovering his abilities and availing themselves of them. He became the authority in all questions of science and learning, and the Colony Schoolmaster under whom the O'Briens, the Longfellows, the Talbots, the Fosters and others completed their education. If it is inquired why a man of such fine education, and with the talents and ardor which have made so many of his race famous, was content with such an obscure task in a remote and wild settlement, the explanation must be found in habits not very different from those of his gifted countryman, Oliver Goldsmith which hampered his genius and lowered his self respect. More than one of the first teachers of Machias were Irishmen; and the children of Irishmen, sitting this summer in our free schools, ought to know that it was Irish culture that here first furnished forth the rude intellects of our fathers with the graces and treasures of learning.

Master Gilmore's early life must have been a tempestuous one. Though a handsome man, his head was knotted with scars and bruises received either in the political wars for engaging in which he was banished from home, or in those more private amateur *skrimmages*, such as occur at a Tipperary Fair, where one friend gave another who wished to know how to conduct to get the best of the sport, the comprehensive direction: "*Wherever you see a head hit it!*" It might be said of Gilmore as Captain Cuttle said of Jack Bunsby: "He is the most *beat about the head* of any man that ever I met." Capt. Cuttle meant it as a compliment to his revered friend, who had cudgelled his brains to make them give out their wisdom as a cow gives down her milk. If in Gilmore the same *battery* had not yielded *wisdom*, in which the conduct of his life was somewhat lacking, it had yielded

wit, for he was a merciless satirist of all the follies and stupidities of the elders, and such a scourge of youthful dunces that their scattered and distracted faculties could never collect themselves under the terror of his fierce laugh and the stinging ridicule of his apt rather than elegant *nicknames*. "The tender mind" got no particular aid or aim in learning "how to shoot" from his irascible and headlong temper, but was trampled upon by the ridicule of the master and the ridicule of the school. Perhaps the ridicule would not have been so stinging had it not been often followed by the stinging cut of the birch, or the big round rule sent *hurtling* across the school room, wood in contact with wood. The late Jeremiah O'Brien, who was a bright boy and could only have suffered from a random blow, said with kindred wit, he liked all the *rules of the school* but *the big round rule.*— The dull boys shirked, for, if they read, they got mimicked and flogged, and like horses, lashed for stumbling, stumbled the more in terror of the lash. But the bright scholars were a delight, he was always ready to hear their tasks, and besides their due share of attention, they were often called up several times a-day to show off their accomplishments before visitors. I have heard an excellent lady, now deceased, tell how, on such an occasion, she was called out to read with a boy just above her age, with hands clasped upon the same book, this touching passage from the Dialogue of Brutus and Cassius:

> "Do you confess so much? Give me your hand.
> And my heart too!"

and of a hapless urchin—well known to most of you in his after career, who started off in his lesson at a double quick thus:

> "How now Tubal, what news from *Gin neo?*"

and got fearfully cut up with the accompanying threat, "I'll *Ginneo* you, sir!"

He had a large collection in manuscript of his own composi-

tions, partly in verse, but for the most part upon critical and theological subjects, which he used to read to such as could appreciate them. I have not been able to learn that any of his writings or letters have been preserved, though a venerable lady in this town repeated to me the other day, an *acrostic* which he wrote upon the name of one of the *Fellowes* girls whose still celebrated beauty deserved such poetic tribute. At one time a dispute arose, as to what recompense he should make for some trespass upon the rights of a citizen, which, doubtless on the suggestion of Judge Jones, was referred to Doctor Clarke, Captain Talbot, and Squire Avery. He seemed ill pleased with the award, and gave a satirical account of the trial, in which the arbitrators figured as "Doctor Mundungus, Peter Smellfungus and James the Scribbler."

He narrated once what difficulties he had in making the people of a remote district where he had taught, comprehend the rotatory motion of the earth, and as I am speaking *out doors*, and not bound by the decorum that dwells under roofs and within walls, I will tell the story as he told it. The boys had told the parents that the master said the world turned over every day. "That can't be," said one of the skeptical parents, "for then the water would fall out of our wells every night." "But" explained Gilmore, "how is it then that when you lay your head at night on your pillows the *lice do not fall off?*" This, he said, *brought the subject home to them*, and they were willing to believe that the world could turn round and the water not fall out of the wells.

But I can not dwell upon these anecdotes of the old masters, and must abruptly turn from these traditions. Mr. Gilmore married an excellent woman, a *Knight* from Englishman's river, removed to St. Stephen, N. B., where he lived long and reputably, and where very respectable and intelligent descendants still cherish, as we do, his memory.

The President:—"We have heard of our first minister, and our old teacher. The lawyers must not find fault if we reckon their later advent among the *necessities*, rather than among the glories of our history. But the first physician, an accomplished scholar and an adventurous man, many of whose descendants are still with us,

DOCTOR WILLIAM CHALONER,

justly deserves some honorable mention."

———:o:———

There being no other reply, George F. Talbot again came forward and said:—

Mr. President:—At the expense of intruding upon the claims of others to be heard from this platform, I cannot forbear in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements to thank the two venerable gentlemen, who stand before me, the oldest and the youngest sons of Dr. William Chaloner, for the distinguished honor they do us by their presence here to-day. One of these gentlemen has come from his home in Winchester, Massachusetts, purposely to attend this celebration, the other from his nearer home in our own county, bearing upon his still vigorous shoulders the weight of *eighty-eight* years.

Dr. Chaloner came to Machias from Newport, Rhode Island, about the year 1773. He seems to have been carefully educated. I have within the last few days seen a bound Folio Volume of eight hundred pages, in which his whole mathematical course, from the simple processes of arithmetic, through Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, to the laws of projectiles, Gunnery and the construction of Forts, is recorded in a round and elegant handwriting, with captions printed, and diagrams and drawings made with the pen in all the precision and fineness of the engravers tool.

After the taking of the "Margaretta" had excited among our people a love of naval adventure, a private armed vessel was fitted out here, put in commission under Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, and Dr. Chaloner went on board as Surgeon. This vessel was soon captured and sent with her brave commander as prisoner to Ireland. Dr. Chaloner in some way got released and went on board another privateer, that sailed from Newburyport, but again suffered capture and was carried to England. He was soon released, by exchange probably, and travelled through France and Spain, taking passage from a port of the latter country for the United States. While waiting for a wind a French Fencing Master came on board with a view of coming to America to teach the soldiers of a people just entered upon a great war, the science of personal attack and defence. Dr. Chaloner was introduced to him as an American physician, and in the course of a long conversation about the country to which he was proposing to emigrate, the Frenchman asked the Docter if he understood sword practice; and on the modest assurance that he had *tried it a little*, the vivacious foreigner produced his foils, and persuaded Dr. Chaloner to try *a bout* with him. After a vigorous play of a few minutes in which the Doctor repelled every attempt of the teacher to hit him, he assumed the offensive and with his foil twisted a button from the Frenchman's coat. This ended the trial. The Frenchman went ashore and never showed himself on board again, doubtless concluding that if the physicians in America could fence so well, it was no place for him to teach the soldiers.

Dr. Chaloner remained at home during the rest of the war, his family having resided at Andover, Mass., during his absence from the country. When the North Eastern boundary was run by the Commissioners under the treaty of 1783, he was appointed one of the Surveyors, and my father had, till his death, and always used in surveying, the compass

which had been used in the attempt to mark that unsettled boundary.

He was in his manners a gentleman of the old school, and had a fund of entertaining anecdotes picked up during his adventurous life, the telling of which, enlivened often by the singing of a song, and the hilarity, which the customs of that age demanded, made him in every circle, a desirable companion.

It is said that he had little taste for the drudgery of his profession and though his skill and judgment were in the highest respect, declined to attend upon all calls for his medical aid but those of the most urgent character. He lived in a house on the same site with that now occupied by Mr. Gilbert Longfellow in this village, and died in 1802.

The President:—"Many of the Children of our town and its old Residents are present with us to-day, but not so many as we wished. The *Natives of Machias* are scattered over the whole land. We remember them as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh and claim a portion of the honors they have won by their enterprise and talents. Will Mr. Lowell of East Machias speak in behalf of

THE NATIVES OF MACHIAS RESIDENT ABROAD."

———:o:———

SPEECH OF HON. J. A. LOWELL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have not the honor of being a *native* of the town, whose one hundredth anniversary you now celebrate; but I have long known something of its *history*, and felt a deep interest in the pros-

perity and happiness of its inhabitants. It affords me great pleasure, to unite with so many of them, in expressions of respect for the early settlers and their descendants.

More than fifty years ago, an elder brother of mine, now deceased, visited Machias; and was a School teacher for several years, in part of the town, now called Jacksonville. I recollect, that in his letters to my father, he gave an interesting description of the town and its people. Among other things, he describedyour unrivalled Water-power, your Mill Sites and Saw Mills, and your noble Forests of pine, spruce, juniper and hard wood; and expressed the opinion, that all the trees suitable for sawed lumber, would soon be cut off; and the people would then be obliged to turn their attention to *farming*, to the *fisheries*, and to *ship-building*.

One entire generation has since passed away. The Lumbermen have continued to pursue their vocation. The Mills have been kept constantly in operation. New Mills have been erected. Gangs have succed *Single* Saws. The quantity of manufactured Lumber has annually increased.—But *all* the trees of the forest have not yet been cut off; nor have the people given much attention to farming or to the fisheries. They have, however, engaged extensively in Shipbuilding; and *that* has become an important branch of their industrial pursuits.

Forty three years have elapsed, since I first came into the eastern part of the State, soon after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. You then had only a weekly mail, carried on horse-back. Your roads were bad, and you had but few wheel carriages. Your people were comparatively poor. Your houses were generally unpainted. You had no piano-fortes, but many spinning-wheels and hand-looms. Pine boards were your principal currency. You owned but few vessels; and depended mainly on shipping from other parts of the States, to convey your lumber to market. I

must permit *you*, to draw the *contrast*, between the conditions of your people *then* and *now*.

My next visit to Machias, was as a witness in the Supreme Judicial Court in 1823, being then only a *Law Student*. I attended the Court again in the same capacity in 1824—was a student in the office of Judge Dickinson from July, 1824 until 1825—returned from New York in May, 1826—was admitted to practice in September following—and since that time, have resided permanently among you. During my residence here, I have formed interesting relations with your people, who have treated me with great kindness; and given me *many proofs* of their *respect and confidence*, which I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance.

The early settlers of Machias were a virtuous, brave, hospitable and Christian people—not always *faithful to the king*; but always true to their State and Federal Governments—true to the just claims of humanity—true to the rights and liberties of the people—and ever ready to peril their lives in the defence of their country. They were in all respects equal, and in some respects, superior, to the first settlers of Jamestown and Plymouth.

Time would fail me, to speak of the Joneses, Stillmans, Averys and Bowleses—of the O'Briens, Smiths, Chaloners, Hills and Longfellows—of Morse, Porter, Inglee, the Holways and the Crockers—of the Fosters, Talbots, Pope, Simpson and the Hanscoms—of Trescott, Turner, Harris, Cooper, Bowker and Emerson—of the Libbys, Burnhams, Munsons and Seveys—of the Gardners, Riches, Scotts and Gooches—with many others, who deserved to be remembered.

Mr. President:—The men, whose names I have mentioned, were well known to you; but most of them have long since joined the ever-increasing numbers of the dead; and the places, which once knew them, will know them no

more forever. *You*, Sir, have been spared to us. Like the majestic oak, which has withstood the storms and tempests of ages, while the surrounding forest has been blown down and destroyed, *you* still *stand erect*—an object of our *veneration and regard*—the *connecting link* between the *past* and the *present!* As you view this vast audience—this "sea of upturned faces"—composed chiefly of two generations of your *juniors;* and find so few of the companions of your early manhood, I can *imagine* some of the emotions, which swell your aged breast. I can almost hear you exclaim:

> "I feel like one *who treads alone*,
> Some banquet hall, *deserted*—
> Whose guests are fled—whose lights are dead—
> *And all but me, departed!*"

We cannot fail to remember, on an occasion like the present, those prominent men, who once resided among us: and afterwards removed to other parts of the country. There was Judge Dickinson, Judge Allen, Pilsbury, Thacher, Pike, Dunn, S. H. Lowell, Lancaster, all members of the legal profession—Jackson, the Adamses, Ward, Stone, Buck, Bond, Williams and Sanborn, all clergymen—and among the most noted business men, were Col. Pope, Col. Hitchcock, Raymond, Dunning, F. A. Burrall, the late S. J. Bowles, Harwood and Garland.

Fellow Citizens:—I must not forget, that I rose to respond to the sentiment, "*Natives of Machias residing abroad.*" It is a *wide* theme. No man could do justice to the subject in the brief time allowed me. I am only speaking of them in *groups* and *classes.* With the assistance of friends, I have drawn up a list of some of the men, who were born within the limits of the old town, and are now residing elsewhere.* On this imperfect list are more than three hundred names. Many of those, whose names are here written, have become distinguished in the learned professions, in scientific and literary pursuits, in commerce, in the mechanic arts, and as

ship-masters and seamen. They are to be found in all parts of the country; and are respected and honored, and occupy high positions in society; not only in the Atlantic cities; but also in the North Western States, and in the towns and cities on the Pacific.

In the learned professions, you have furnished Hillard, Cooper, Talbot and Knox—Foster, Fletcher, Bowles, Porter and the Stones—Harris, Hitchcock, Rich, Scott, the Talbots and the Smiths. Among the merchants, you have furnished the Popes, Talbots, Simpsons, Mayhews, Palmers, Hoveys, Harris, Hitchcock, Folsom and the Wilsons. Among the ship-masters, are your Fosters, Nortons, Averys, Talbots, Browns, Mayhews, Munsons, Spencers, Kellers, Petersons, Spragues and Crockers. For the Army, you have given your Burnhams, Talbots, Harrises, Wests, Chases, Longfellows, Hutchinson, Sevey, and many others.

I have, also, an imperfect list of the *women*,* born in Machias, and now residing abroad; and I say to you of my own personal knowedge, that many of them are qualified to fill the most exalted positions in society; are ornaments of their sex; and an honor to the place of their nativity.

But I must close, with the expression of one additional thought. When the celebrated Roman matron, Cornelia, was requested on a certain occasion, to exhibit her *jewels*, it is said, that she produced her *two sons*, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, afterwards so renowned in history, saying: "These are the only jewels of which I can boast;" and if a like request were made of the early settlers of Machias, they could with just pride, point to the noble MEN and WOMEN they have produced, and say—*these*, THESE are OUR JEWELS.

* The lists prepared by Mr. Lowell are inserted in the Appendix.

APPENDIX.

The papers which have been selected and arranged in the appendix, are well worthy of preservation, and will be found of interest to all students of Machias history.

—o—

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF MACHIAS, ASKING AN ABATEMENT OF STATE TAX, PRESENTED IN 1787.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The petition of the Town of Machias Humbly sheweth: That the Gen'l Court in March 17, 1786, Taxed all the settlements in the Eastern parts of this Commonwealth, among which this town was taxed £301, the tax act not coming into the hands of the Assessors until last fall and all communication being stopped between this place and Boston during the course of the winter preventing our making application to Hon. Court before, we now beg leave to lay before you a true and unexaggerated state of our situation and the difficulties and burthens we have and still labor under.

In the month of May, 1763, about 12 men and three women came to Machias and began to erect a double saw mill, and in the month of August the same year

the remainder of their families joined them. They supposing themselves to be under the Jurisdiction of the province of Nova Scotia applied there for a grant of a Township, but the Government supposing them not to be within their limits, refused making any Grant. In the year 1766, they having considerably increased in number, they made application to the Government of Massachusetts, but there being some errors in the petition, they failed, but repeatedly renewed their application until the year 1770, when a grant passed the Legislature, but then the King's approbation was to be obtained before the Grant would be valid. During all this time & until the War commenced, the people were in a state of uncertainty respecting their Lands, therefore directed the most of their time to Lumbering, and had made but very little improvement upon their Lands when Hostilities commenced, at which time they had not 3 weeks provision in the Township, and the very early & active part they took in the late contest rendered them very obnoxious to the British commanders, & they had reason to apprehend their vengeance, and for the first year all kinds of business but war was dropt. The next year attempts were made for improving our Lands but the frequent alarms upon our coasts embarrased the people so that but little progress was made, and in the month of August one Brig that was loaded in our River & bound to the West Indies, and two Sloops, that were loaded by us & bound to Newbury were all taken off the mouth of the harbor soon after they sailed, By reason of which some people suffered greatly. In the fall of the same year Mr. Eddy came along from Boston having obtained some provisions by the order of the Gen'l Court.— Though not clothed with any authority by them, yet he proposed to carry on an expedition against Cumberland in Nova Scotia, and the Inhabitants of Machias full of zeal to support the common cause immediately engaged with Eddy and set out for Cumberland, but finally were defeated after the severe season had set in, and had to make a retreat through the wilderness upwards of 300 miles through the snow. The next year an expedition was formed under the Authority of our Government against Nova Scotia, and to enter that Province by way of Cumberland, the Gen'l Rendezvous to be at Machias. This the enemy got inteligence of & before any considerable number of the troops or any cannon arrived here, a small squadron of three Ships consisting of one Ship of 44 Guns, three Frigates & an armed Brig entered our Harbor with a full determination to destroy us, but by the goodness of Divine Providence, and the vigorous exertions of the people they were repulsed with great loss on their part & upon our side of one man killed, one wounded, two dwelling houses two Barns, & one mill burnt. They afterwards collected in force at the mouth of the river St. John, and we had frequent alarms & information that they were determined to make another attack upon us, so that all the peoples time & attention was taken up in making the necessary preparations of defence, until the season closed, when we were informed the enemy had retired into winter quarters. In the year 1778 we had some little tranquility, and considerable exertions were made for improving the land. But in the year 1779 we

were again thrown into the greatest distress by the enemy establishing a post at Major Biguaduce. We then expected nothing but subjugation, & people had no heart to do anything, after our troops arrived & besieged the enemy. Genl Loud found a reinforcement was necessary & sent an order for one half of the Militia to join him. The draft was immediately made, and set out with Col. Allen & had got as far as Deer Island when they received intelligence that the seige was raised. The people then returned home again but were under considerable apprehension of being subjugated, the British Commander having issued a Proclamation denouncing vengeance against all those that did not come at that time & submit themselves to the British Government & take an oath of Allegiance. Many persons to the westward of us were so discouraged as to propose to fall in with the British so far as to become neutral & had petitions drawn for that purpose which were sent to this town to join in the measures, but we refusing & the steps we took prevented those places who were in favor of it from falling, whereby the whole of the Country eastward of Bagaduce was preserved. The people of this town were now almost reduced to a state of desperation, but still determined never to submit until reduced by superior force, although all communication with the Metropolis and all other parts of the state from which we had any hope of relief seemed to be cut off, frequent alarms now took place this & the ensuing year and whilst the War lasted the people were called out for to erect fortifications & keep guard.— Great pains was taken by the enemy to bring the Indians upon us, and in the fall of the year 1779 the noted Major Rogers was actually sent through by the way of St. Johns to Canada to bring a body of Indians against us early in the spring, & they came a part of the way, as we were afterwards informed, until the Indians belonging to St. Johns river met them & persuaded them to return, by telling them that the French & we were bretheren, and that to fight against us would be to fight against their father the French King, but as we had early intelligence of the business that Rogers was upon we really expected him, & was at the expence of keeping Scouts up the river to discover the enemy if he approached.— Several vessels that were bound here with supplies were taken, & one that was loaded with fish, furs & other valuable articles & owned in the place was taken on her passage to Boston, & others that had property on board belonging to the inhabitants fell into the enemy's hand. The numerous alarms & the want of provisions very much impeded the improvements of the lands, the remaining years of the War, and kept the people in a very naked situation. When the peace took place in 1783 and goods could be obtained for lumber, they were under the necessity of obtaining considerable credit in order to carry on their business & clothe their families. The Mills during the war went to decay & were rotted down, but lumber being now in great demand & commanding a great price they excited to rebuild their Mills but were at a very great expense in doing it, as labor of all kinds were exceeding high. We had just got under way & a prospect of discharging the demands against them when the navigation act was passed, which imme-

diately knocked the price of lumber down from 8 to 4 dollars per thousand, and is now a drag at 3 dollars. Thus were the people involved in the utmost distress for most of them were in debt at the commencement of the war, and during the contest, had no means of discharging it even with paper money which they would not have wished to have done had it been in their power, and to those old debts they had under the necessity as before mentioned of adding a very considerable new debt, and the navigation act was followed by two exceeding dry seasons especially the last, when the drouth set in very severe in July. The Mills soon were stopped for want of water, and continued so the remaining part of the season, & winter set in very early without rain. The crops of potatoes cut prodigiously short & no credit to be obtained, so that the inhabitants were reduced to greater straights the winter past than during any part of the war. They have also been at a very great expense in running out their Township, laying out their Lots, setling a Minister & supporting him for 15 years, building & providing places for public worship, making roads, & many other heavy expenses which arise in bringing forward the settlement of a new Township. As an almost total stop was put to all business during the war the inhabitants in general were unable to pay the Minister yearly which obliged him to run in debt for the support of his family, & when peace took place there was nearly nine hundred pounds to be raised to pay his salary to enable him to discharge his debts, which came very heavy on the people. Add to this his salary since the peace, £80 a year for a public school, £250 a year we have raised to make & repair roads & highways & £200 we have raised the present year for repairing our Meeting House with other expenses of the Town make it almost impossible to pay any State Taxes laid upon us at present, and our great desire to support the laws renders it necessary for us to make still further application, which is for a County to be erected in this district which if granted must be attended with very considerable expense but the necessities make us anxious for the accomplishment of it. There are many strong & urgent reasons for a County being established in this district in particular for the punishment of crimes against the public which although they are not numerous, yet there is some & among others of Fornication & Bastardy, also for granting licenses to persons as Innholders & Retailers of Spiritous liquors, for no person will be at the expense & fatigue of travelling 300 miles & upwards through Wilderness & exceeding bad roads & when they come there, must seek friends to be bondsmen for them which perhaps as they are strangers it will be impossible for them to obtain, and the consequence will be there will be no Licensed persons in this part of the Country. Liquors will be sold in a clanderstine manner, and if one sell another may, & the matter will be so general that no person can be informed against or punished and individuals may thereby be very much injured by too free use of Spiritous liquors. A County Road is also exceedingly wanted, which will not be obtained untill a County is established here. In short as before observed our reasons are tonumerous to be mentioned. In

the first years of the war the Genl Court found it necessary to grant the settlement on the Eastern shore considerable sums of money to purchase provisions for the inhabitants. This place received with the others & have repaid the whole since the peace took place which amounted to near £1200 which we believe is the only place eastward of Penobscot that has repaid the public any part of the sums received, neither have they been at the expense of supporting a Minister, building meeting houses, raising money for highways & public schools. We are informed the Hon· Court have been pleased to abate the Taxes laid on several of the plantations eastward of Union River, in consideration of their inability to pay, and we are sensible that this place is the least able, for the reasons before mentioned, of paying of any in the eastern Country. At the time we petitioned to be incorporated several of members of the Genl Court informed us that it would not be the means of bringing on taxation any sooner, as they supposed it would be unreasonable to tax us sooner than the other places adjacent who were more able to pay, only because we wished to be incorporated to come into better regulations among ourselves. We dont wish to flinch from the public burthen, but whenever we are able to pay any thing towards it, we wish to do it with cheerfulness, but from the many difficulties we labored under during the war, our embarrased situation at the time & since the peace took place, the large sums we have been obliged to raise for the support of a Minister & other purposes, the punctual manner in which we repaid Government the moneys borrowed together with our inability at present, we humbly pray your Hon. Court to be pleased to take our distressed state into their wise consideration & be pleased to grant us relief by remitting our State Tax and as in duty bound will ever pray.

By order and in behalf of the Town of Machias.

STEPHEN JONES,
JAMES AVERY,
JERE' O'BRIEN,
} *Committee.*

ATTEST: JAMES AVERY, *Town Clerk.*

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

In 1776, an attempt was made to obtain the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and the influence of every important precinct was solicited. The following is the reply of the citizens of Machias to this proposition at that time.

To the Hon. William Gorham, President of the Convention to assemble at Portland in January, 1787.

Sir :—The proceedings of the Convention of Delegates assembled at Portland Sept. 6, 1786 was received by the Selectmem & laid before a legal meeting of the inhabitants of this town warned to assemble for that purpose & after mature deliberation it was voted unanimously that the town does not think it expedient at this present period that a separation from the Commonwealth should take place, as you may observe by the enclosed copy of their proceedings, & appointed us a committee to transmit the same to you, & inform you as President of the Convention the reasons which actuated them not to vote for it. We therefore according to the direction of the town, beg leave to state some of the reasons that influenced the inhabitants in this measure. They conceive that what the Hon. Convention state as grievances are only inconveniences or burthens that are natural to all States & will always in some cases operate more powerfully in some parts of the state than in others, and we are not under the least apprehension but that the Legislature will always be ready (when proper steps which the Convention points out for that purpose are justly directed to them) to remove those inconveniences or burthens so far as it is possible or consistent with the good of the whole, and althouh some acts of the General Court may operate more against the three Easter Counties, still the inhabitants of the town of Machias do not think that their interests are so different as to be a sufficient foundation for them to seek a separation; neither do we conceive that the General Court being so large operates any more against these Counties than the other parts of the Communities. That the General Court is large and consequently makes their business more perplexing we readily admit, but for the removal of the evil we look forward to the year 1795 when a revisal of the Constitution is to take place when a full remedy may be obtained by having only three or four members out of a County instead of one from each town. In application to the Supreme Executive authority, the repairing to the office of the Supreme Judicial Court & State Treasurer in Boston can be attended with much less expense than those inland Counties where the suitors have to travel by land which is more expensive than water conveyance which is frequent from the Eastern Ports. That a considerable part of the inhabitants in

these Eastern Counties are not represented, cannot by any means be considered as a grievance, for we apprehend the fault lies wholly at their own door, as the district & plantations on a proper application would doubtless be incorporated whereby that difficulty would be removed. This we are convinced of by our own experience. Therefore think that cannot be a sufficient reason for separation. The present mode of taxation by Polls & Estates is one of those inconveniencies which will in all States operate more powerfully in some parts than others, but we are informed the Genl Court at their late session has righted that burthen as much as they possibly can, & that they have passed an act to receive Lumber for taxes. If this is true it will operate more in our favor than it will in favor of other Counties, as it will not be so expensive to send our Lumber to Boston from the Eastern part of the State to pay our taxes as it will cost those who have taxes to pay who only live twenty miles from Boston. The Excise & Impost act may be considered in the same light as the article respecting taxation, for that burthen is wholly or in a great measure removed by the Excise upon Cider which we are informed the Legislature has laid upon that article the last session. The difference of the duty upon Deeds they with all due deference to the Opinions of the Hon. Convention think too trifling to mention. However should we be misinformed in respect to the acts passed the last session as is before mentioned, and even grant that the present mode of taxation, the Excise and duties on deeds operate more against the Eastern Counties than any other part of this Commonwealth but still we are of opinion that it cannot operate to such a degree as to make a separation by any way necessary. To support a separate Government would in the opinion of this Town be attended with much greater expense than what these Counties pay towards the present, without any real advantage arising to us. The British have made encroachments on our Eastern frontiers & are still endeavoring to extend their boundary line further West partly in consequence of their information that these Eastern Counties are wishing to be erected into a separate State and we would not in the smallest degree wish to gratify their inclination for they have ever boasted that if Government could once be divided with respect to interests & principles & territory they would more readily fall a prey to their wishes. Should a separation take place, these Counties would not be in a situation to settle the dispute so much to advantage as they will in their present connexion & the force of union to support it. The great extent of these Counties & their being but thinly inhabited & should a war with any foreign power take place this State in its weak situation would probably fall the first sacrifice, & Massachusetts would not think it so particularly her interest to use their exertions in its defence as it would in the present connexion, neither is it probable the Commonwealth will in the present situation of affairs be brought to give her consent, as it would be setting an example for the Counties of Berkshire & Hampshire to separate which they seem inclined to do & when a State once begins to divide it may be attended with many fatal consequences, & Congress who are bound to support the Constitutional rights of each State

would not give their assent to such a measure. At a time when our affairs are in such a precarious situation, when we labor under so many embarassments when the deluded people in many of the Counties are rising in open rebellion to all law & Government, we think it impo'itie, unwise, and unjustifiable to further perplex Government in pursuing measures so unwarrantable to obtain a separation at this time. We observe the Hon. Convention voted that those Towns & Plantations that does not send Delegates or send their votes will be considered as acquiesing in a separation. This we beg leave to observe is a method to colleet the minds of the people different from what has been heretofore the practice & a construction put upon their silence not warranted upon any principle of reason, therefore lest so unjustifiable a construction should be put upon our silence the Town have directed their proceedings to be transmitted to you.

We are, &c.,

S. JONES,
JAMES AVERY,
R. H. BOWLES,
} *Committee.*

ATTEST: JAMES AVERY, *Town Clerk.*

Machias. 20th. Nov. 1786.

MINISTERIAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Below is appended a Ministerial Subscription toward the support of Rev. Mr. Lyon, in 1778. It is presumed that this was in aid of the regular annual salary of 80£ per year, voted by the Proprietary, but which, in consequence of the War, had proved somewhat difficult of collection,—so much so, that at the end of the War, nearly 900£ was due Mr. L., for arreages:—

Whereas it has been Purposed by a Number of The Inhabitants of this Settle' ment, that the Rev. James Lyon tarry here this present Year and Preach the Gospel among us, and we, the said Inhabitants, being sensible that it is our Duty to Contract for the honorable support of the Gospel, and in order that the said James Lyon might be Enabled to Comfortably support his Family, and in Some measure make his work as Easy as Possible, our circumstances will admit of in this Difficult day, have proposed a subscription for the Encouragement of the said James Lyon's Tarrying among us.

And In consideration of his, the said James Lyon's Tarrying in this place and preaching the Gospel for the Term one whole Year, to commence the Last Day of Last March and to End the Last Day of Next March. We therefore promise and Engage to pay or cause to be paid to the said James Lyon, the several sums set against our Several Names hereunto annexed, Each one for himself, Either in Cash or other Specie as we shall subscribe, which is to be paid in the following manner, viz: The one half between now and the first Day of September Next, and the other half to be paid by the Twenty-Sixth Day of March Next, provided Nevertheless, if it should suit the said James Lyon to Remove out of this place, or otherways Neglect the Preaching of the Gospel as aforesaid, Sickness excepted, then in that case we promise to pay him In Proportion for what Time he shall so preach, In Proportion to What We shall Severally Subscribe.

Dated Machias, May 24, 1778.

	£	s	d
James Flinn,.....	3	00	0
Joseph Libbee,.....	5	10	0
Ezekiel Libbee,.....	2	00	0
Stephen Smith, four thousand Boards, or.....	12	00	0
David Prescot,.....	1	10	0
Job Burnum,.....	4	00	0
Samuel Davis Bryant,.....	3	00	0
Samuel Shaw,.....	1	10	0
Joseph Holmes, two thousand shingles.			
George Sevey,.....	2	00	0
Daniel Hoit pays as much as heretofore.			
John Crocker,.....	3	00	0
Jonathan Barry,.....	0	18	0
Japhet Hill, fifteen hundred boards.			
Enoch Waterhouse,.....	2	10	0
Solomon Stone,.....	3	00	0
Daniel Stone,.....	3	00	0
Joseph Averil,.....	1	00	0
Jonathan Pineo,.....	1	10	0
John Berry,.....	1	10	0
Joseph Getchel, his x mark, this to be paid in lumber...	1	10	0
David Longfellow,.....	3	00	0
John Steel,.....	0	12	0
J. Allan, while he continues in the place at the rate of per year.....	9	00	0
Wm. Albee,.....	1	10	0
James Dillaway,.....	0	12	0
Benj. Foster, three thousand of boards or.....	9	00	0
John Scott,.....	2	00	0
Jonas Farnsworth,.....	3	00	0
Daniel Meserve, two thousand shingles,.....	1	16	0
Obadiah Hill,.....	2	00	0
Gideon O'Brien,.....	2	10	0
Samuel Burnum,.....	1	00	0
John Watts,.....	1	00	0
Henry Watts,.....	0	10	0
Joseph Getchell, Junior.....	0	18	0
Benjamin Harmon,.....	0	12	0
Jabez West,.....	1	10	0
Benjamin Foster, Jun.,.....	1	00	0
Wooden Foster, one thousand three hundred ft. boards, or	3	18	0
Samuel Rich will give as much as he finds himself willing.			
James Noble Shannon,.....	6	00	0
Benj. Gooch, Jun.,.....	1	00	0
Aaron Hanscom,.....	2	00	0
Eleazar Hatheway,.....	1	00	0
Wallis Fenlason,.....	1	00	0
John Long,.....	1	10	0

DEACON LIBBY'S PRAYER.

The original of the following paper was given, many years ago, by the late Francis Libby, an adopted son of Dea. Libby, to the late Doct. Newell Witherbee of Machias, from whom it came into the hands of W. B. Smith. It commemorates, as will be seen, the attack of the British on Machias, in August, 1777.

MACHIAS, August 13, ——

Was that time that the dreadful scene began which threatened the death of many a man—a most horrible sight to behold! Our harbor filled with the ships, and one up the river, and the sloop, of fourteen guns, with eight barges, coming against a poor infant settlement, without strength and without age, for so great a combat! But there being no other safety but to meet them in the field of battle, and trust to the great God for victory, so like David the little youth, we engaged them; and the blessing of God being with our attempts, we played the man and fought three days manfully up and down the river without being assisted but a very little from the neighboring towns, though the assistance of the Indians we ought to be thankful for. Thus, blessed be God, so far we have been enabled to stand our ground, and in hopes daily of relief from the westward. But O! the heavy, heart-aching news! In this distressing hour, when that we look for another onset from our enemies, our relieving news is that the Regiments that were raising for our relief were all stopped, and sent for. The little strength that they had given us, in provisions and powder and arms, and the few soldiers that were enlisted, to be dismissed! And we, a poor distressed people, to be left to fall into the hands of our cruel enemies without any possibility of getting our families away, the harbor being blocked up by a ship, and no possibility of travelling the woods. And God only knows what our circumstances will soon be. Now we must wait and see what the Lord will do for us. The darkest time that ever Machias saw! The Lord's will be done! and may we be prepared for the worst.

But why should I doubt? Is not God able? Hath not God wrought wonders for us? Why then should I be faultless and unbelieving? Why should I doubt? Hath he not said that he will be nigh in time of trouble? Then do thou O Lord help my unbelief! And although that thou in thy wise government should suffer me and mine to be driven from house and home, may I not be driven from thee, my God! But where that I am, be thou with me comforting me a poor pilgrimage creature in this wilderness world, till that thou shall see fit to call me home!

And now Lord let me plead thy faithfulness, and thy promises to thy people, though not to those that continue in sin, but those that are brought for to see their

sins and their need of Christ. To all such thou hast promised that if they seek they shall find, and that the hungry and thirsty soul shall be filled. O Lord grant that there may be those qualifications found in this people! And for thy name's sake do thou save us from our sins, and thy judgments. And may light arise to us and to our land and we be yet blessed of the Lord and be made a willing and obedient people.

So, this supplication I cast at Thy mercy seat, humbly hoping through Christ for an answer of peace!

The fate of my fear turned out in this manner: Through the great blessing of God our enemies went to St. John River, and there made up an army of 800 men. But the Lord disheartened them that they were afraid for to come a second time. So they returned to their several quarters. Thus we were carried through a troublesome Summer far better than our deserts.

So the Summer following we had but little fear from our enemies, but [we had] a great scarcity of the comforts of life, but nothing to be compared to the fear of the enemy.

Thus through the great goodness of God we have been preserved. But I fear we have not made suitable returns for so great favors. So we have cause still for to fear God's righteous judgments. So I rest all with God who hath been gracious in times past.

JOSEPH LIBBEE.

LIST OF PERSONS BORN IN MACHIAS, WHO HAVE REMOVED THEREFROM.

REFERRED TO IN THE SPEECH OF HON. J. A. LOWELL.

D. K. Hanscom.....Minnesota.
George W. Huntley,.....Teekalet.
Hon. Geo. S. Hillard,.....Boston.
L. Q. C. Bowles, deceased, "
Leonard C. Bowles, "
Stephen J. Bowles, dec'd,....Roxbury.
Daniel Palmer,.....Boston.
P. Foster Folsom, "
Hiram Hill, "
Edwin Pope, "
George W. Pope, "
Levi Scott, dec'd, "
Wm. Scott, "
Jesse Scott. "
Albert Scott, "
Francis Scott, "
Chas. P. Hovey,.....Providence.
Wm. T. Hovey, "
Sanford Hovey, "
Henry L. Foster, "
Rev. M. J. Talbot, Jr., "
Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, DD.,..New York
Urban L. Hitchcock, "
Frederick Talbot, "
John A. Simpson, "
Thos. M. Mayhew, "
Zebedee Mayhew, "
Edward Elsemore.....No. 18.
Charles Elsemore, "
Gustavas A. White,.....Bath.
James Foster,.....New Brunswick.
Joel Foster, "
Luther P. Folsom, "
Arthur D. Albee, "
Harrison Smith, "
Ellis Smith, "
William E. Simpson, "
Berry, "
Daniel Gooch, "
Albert Foster, "
EdwinFoster, "
John S. Smith,.....Nova Scotia.
Leonard Sevey, "
Watts Bowker, "
Col, Wm. Chaloner,.....Trescott.
Benjamin C. Chaloner,..Massachusetts.
Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D.....Bangor.
George Harris,.....Columbia.
William Harris,.....Portland.
William H. Talbot,.....Andover.
Col. Thos. H. Talbot,.....Portland.
Dea. Stephen Smith,.....Garland.
George S. Smith,.....Ellsworth.
George S. Smith, 3d.,.....Biddeford.

James E. Avery,..... New York.
Halliburton Avery, "
John A. Simpson, Jr., "
Zebedee M. Simpson, "
E. Jerome Talbot, "
Lowell Talbot, "
Henry A. Raymond, "
William Elliot, "
Henderson Avery, "
Benj. F. Foster, "
Rev. H. L. Talbot,.....Saratoga, N. Y.
Andrew J. Pope,.....San Francisco.
Wm. C. Talbot, "
Henry C. Wilson, dec'd, "
Geo. O. Wilson, "
Irving Wilson, "
Wm. A. Palmer,.....California.
John K. Knox, "
Wales L. Knox, "
Calvin Foster, "
James Foster, "
Dr. Stephen C. Foster, "
William Foster, "
Jabez W. Foster, "
Cornelius Cutler, "
Alvan Cutler, Jr. "
George W. Dwelly, "
John A. Dwelly, "
James Murphy, "
Peter Murphy, Jr., "
George Murphy, "
Gilman Miller, "
Lewis Miller, "
Edward Bates, "
John Mayhew, "
Oliver Hall, "
Solo Hall, "
Marshal Harmon, "
Hill Harmon, "
John Crowley, Jr., "
Wm. Sanborn, "
Lucius Sanborn, "
Newman Sanborn, "
Thaddeus Wiswell, "
Anson Wiswell, "
Wm. C. Smith, "
David G. Sevey, "
Joel P. Johnson, "
George Albee, "

Stephen Smith,.....Weston.
Coffin Smith,.....Hodgdon.
Gen. Ezekiel Foster,.....Eastport.
Stephen Munson, "
Hon. S. C. Foster,.....Pembroke.
Alfred Foster, "
Walter Whittemore,.....Camden.
Stephen B. Croeker,.....Warren.
Benjamin Foster,.....Dennysville.
Eben. Gardner, "
Raymond Gardner, "
James S. Cooper,.....Calais.
Jesse Scott, "
George Foster, "
Hiram Chase, "
William Cooper,.....Cooper.
John Rich, "
Daniel Rich, "
Willard Foster, "
Leonard C. Foster. "
Paul Munson, "
Benjamin Getchell, "
E. Waterhouse, "
Simeon Foster, "
Ellery Turner,.....Cutler.
George Harmon,.....Whiting.
William H. Harmon, "
Solomon C. Sevey, "
Phineas Foster,.....Marion.
Phineas Foster, Jr., "
Rev. Theo. Scott,.....Belfast.
Isaac G. Johnson,.....Cutler.
Daniel S. Sevey,.....Crawford.
Aaron Sevey, "
John Hanscom, "
Aaron Averill, "
John Gooch,.....Alexander.
James O. L. Foster,.....Rockland.
Joseph Cooke,.....Springfield.
Dan Pineo,.....Topsfield.
Abiather Tuell,.....No. 14.
J. W. Lowry,.....No. 19.
Dea. Turner Smith,.....Northfield.
Coffin Smith, "
Cyrus Smith, "
Benjamin Harmon, "
John P. Cates, "
Stephen Averill, "
Alvan Averill, "

Stephen Berry,.....California.
Thomas Pierce, Jr., "
John C. Pierce, "
Spalding Harmon, "
Harmon, "
John Hatheway. "
Patrick Calligan, "
Jacob Longfellow, "
Henry Longfellow, "
Fred A. Wilson, Washington Territory.
Stephen, T. Hovey, "
Henry Burrall, "
Henry McQuillin, "
Charles Pierce, "
Silas H. Foster, "
Timo. F. Blackman, "
Nathaniel Harmon, "
James Gaddis, Jr., "
Geo. D. Gaddis, "
Josiah H. Talbot,.....Minnesota.
Frank Talbot, "
Charles Talbot, "
Walter Talbot, "
Henry Thaxter, "
Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, "
Adam W. Thaxter, "
Abraham Fletcher,.....Jackson.
Wilbur Wilson,.....Minnesota.
James W. Wilson, "
Samuel Smith, "
Albert Hall, "
Eben S. Hanscom, "
Joel Hanscom, "
Aaron M. Chase,.....Wisconsin.
Freeman Foster, "
George Stone,.....Bolton, Mass.
John Emerson,.....Illinois.
Wm. W. Emerson, "
John Hill,.....Minnesota.
Jacob Longfellow, "
Martin Longfellow, "
Washington Getchell, "
Wm. Getchell, "
Geo. H. Getchell, "
Warren Getchell, "
Henry Thaxter, "
Samuel Hill, "
Rev. Warren Smith,..... .Michigan.
John S. Kelley, Jr., "
Benjamin Gooch, "

John Elwell,.....Northfield.
Gilbert Smith, "
Robert P. Stuart, "
William A. Andrews, "
Jonathan Munson,.....Wesley.
Jotham Munson, "
John Elsemore, "
Ephraim Elsemore, "
Asa Farnsworth,.....Jonesboro.
John Crocker,.....Thomaston.
Freeman Berry,.....Perry.
Eleazar Hatheway,.....Columbia.
Col. William Burnham,.....Cherryfield.
Col. Hiram Burnham, "
Jeremiah O. Burnham, "
Alfred Burnham, "
Job Burnham, "
William Meserve, "
James H. Meserve, "
Hillard Meserve, "
William Flynn, "
Dr. George T. Porter, "
Ivory Fenalson,.....Wisconsin.
James Fenalson, "
Urban L. Hovey,.....Warren.
Dr. Stephen Bowles,.....Boston.
Wm. Brown, Jr.,.....Portland.
A. Judson Foster, "
Jeremiah Foster, "
George Stillman,.....Virginia.
Samuel Stillman, "
Rev. Lemuel Rich,.....Hope.
Samuel Rich,.....Boston.
L. Hall Foster.....Wisconsin.
Angustus Foster, "
William Foster, "
Foster Elliot, "
William C. Scott, "
Ephraim Stevens,.....Iowa.
Asa Fletcher,.....Minnesota.
John Silley, "
Clark Silley, "
Wallace Fenlason,.....Michigan.
Jeremiah Fenlason, "
B. L. Fenlason. "
Wm. P. Fenlason, "
M. J. T. Fenlason, "
Wm. D. Fenlason, "
Eben Fenlason,.....Calais.
Wm. Fenlason,.....Crawford.

Stephen Gooch,.....Michigan.
Amos Gooch, "
Webber Gooch, "
Willard Getchell, "
Andrew L. Getchell, "
Henry Porter,.....Illinois.
William Porter, "
John Porter,.....Missouri.
Nathaniel Ellis,.....New Jersey.
Leverett S. Raymond,....Philadelphia.
William Stone,.....Bolton, Mass.
Wm. Thaxter,.....Iowa.
Frederick Bowker,.....Deleware.
Charles Longfellow,.....Kansas.
Charles Longfellow, "
Wm. Chase,.....Potsdam, N. Y.
Henry S. Chase, "
Scott, "
Fred. Bowker,.....Maryland.
John E. Sevey,.....Massachusetts.
Lee Porter, "
Lewis Carey, "
Jonas Pierce, "
Samuel Pierce, "
Geo. S. Townsend, "
Samuel S. Drew, "
Bartholomew Bryant, "
Nathan Longfellow, "
Thomas Thornton, "
Aaron M. Foster,.....New Hampshire.
William Elsemore,.....No. 18.

Jacob Stevens,.....Crawford.
George S. Chaloner,.....Presqe Ise..
James Niles,.....Medybemps.
Samuel Sprague,.....Princeton.
Elkanah Scott,.....Orono.
Samuel Scott,.....Calais.
Simeon Ayers,.....Alexander.
John Snowball,.....Bluehill.
William Snowball, "
George Snowball, "
Edward R. Snowball, "
Alonzo Foster,.....Marion.
John Bagley, Jr.,.....Whiting.
Jeremiah Philbrook,.....Springfield.
George Philbrook, "
Josiah Thing,.....Waterville.
Jesse Scott,..... .....Camden.
Wm. Sims,.....Calais.
George S. Sevey,.....Presque Isle.
Wm. Tufts,.....Boston.
Warren Munson,.....New Brunswick.
Elliot Munson, "
Allen Stillman,.....Virginia.
Moses Waterhouse,.....Massachusetts.
Horace Sevey, "
Charles Sevey, "
Warren Sevey, "
Guilford Norton,.....Boston.
Levi Hanscom,.....Patten.
Chas. Hanscom,.....Minnesota.

Mrs. Thomas H. Carr, dec'd, Michigan.
" Lucy Gooch, "
" Olive Hill, "
" Betsy Marvin, "
" Luther Cary,.....Cooper.
" Wm. McPheters, "
" Nathaniel Sawyer, "
" Moses Munson, "
" Paul Munson, "
" Gowin Wilson,.....Minnesota.
" Josiah H. Talbot, "
" Eben S, Hanscom, "

Mrs. Jeremiah Foster,.....Topsfield.
" Foster.....New Brunswick.
" Sally Hanscom, "
" Sarah Bowzer, "
" John E. Sevey,.....Canton, Mass.
" Antionette Wales, Randolph, "
Miss E. G. Longfellow, Lancaster, "
Mrs. S. Philbrook,.....Springfield.
" Peter Philbrook, "
" Joseph Cook, "
" Winslow Bates,.....Eastport.
" Emma Peabody, dec'd, "

Mrs. Fayette Smith,.....Minnesota.
" Susan P. Nason, "
" Leonard Day, "
" Wm. Day, "
" Josiah P. Kellar,.....Teekalet.
" Rachel Wilson, "
Miss Olive Weston, "
Mrs. Edward Very,.....San Francisco.
" Joshua B. Lyle, "
" John Mayhew, "
" Andrew J. Pope, "
" Anna H. Garland,.....Montreal.
" Hannah DeWolf "
" Julia A. Furber,.....Boston,
" Elizabeth Thornton, "
" Dunbar Norton, "
" Stephen Higgins, "
" Reed, "
" Frederick Talbot,.....New York.
" Jonathan A. Simpson, "
" Thos. M. Mayhew, "
" James E. Avery, "
" Sarah Elliot, "
" John B. Hillard, "
" F A. Burrall, dec'd, "
" Samuel Harris,.....Bangor.
" Charles P. Hovey,....Providence.
" Benjamin Foster,....Dennysville.
" John Allen, "
" David Dudley, "
" Jane Gardner, "
" Phineas Foster,.....Marion,
" John Smith, "
" Harriet Whidden,.....Calais.
" Sarah Allen, "
" James Boies, "
" George Albee, "
" Mary E. Pike,.....Wisconsin.
" Julia Claghorn,.....Philadelphia.
" Mary Allen,.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
" S. C. Foster,.....Pembroke.
" Mehitable Pattangall, "

Mrs. Benjamin Tinker, ...Ellsworth.
" Jane Jordan, "
" Stacy Fowler,...North Yarmouth.
" Thomas Wood,.....Roxbury.
" Edward H. Balkam,....Robbiston.
" Laura Pattangall,.....Perry.
" Lavina Pickett, "
" Stickney, "
" Charles S. Davis, "
" William Elsemore,.....No. 18.
" Edward Elsemore, "
" Charles Elsemore, "
" Delia Wood,....Sandwich Islands.
" Caroline Willard, "
" William Thaxter,.....Wisconsin.
" Maria Hoffman, "
" Laura Ward, dec'd,..New Jersey.
" Elizabeth Harriden,.....Mass.
" Maria Taylor, "
" John Small,.....Lubec.
" Samuel Lawrence, "
Miss Caroline Cutler,.....Norton.
Mrs. Phebe Scribner,.....Alexander.
" John K. Damon,.....Alexandria.
" Samuel Drisko,.....Columbia.
" Miranda Drisko,.....Addison.
" Nancy Jewett,.....Newburg.
" Julia Rice,.....Baltimore.
" Sally Kellar,.....St. George.
" Lydia Simpson,.....Ohio.
" Janc Tolman,.....Camden.
" Josiah Thing,.....Waterville,
" John Fox,.....Wesley.
" J. H. Meserve,.....Cherryfield.
" Willard Meserve, "
" Stephen Berry,.....California,
Miss Julia Hovey,.....Warren.
" Mary Harmon,.....Whiting.
Mrs. Maria Hutchins,.....Augusta.
" Joseph Snowball,.....Blue Hill.
" Annie Grant,.....Cutler.
" William Mellus, dec'd,.....Mass.

MACHIAS GENEALOGIES.

Below are given three generations of some of the more numerous families of early Machias Settlers. Great pains have been taken by consulting with the survivors of these families, and such records as exist, to make them accurate. Mistakes may have occurred by following unreliable traditions. Imperfect, however, as they are, it is believed that their publication will serve to perpetuate data of much private and local interest, and that may become of some historic value hereafter. The transient character of these memorials of ancestors even in the minds of their descendants, shows the importance of correct family records, and of complying with the requirement of the law in recording births, marriages and deaths.

The first settler and founder of the family with his wife stand first in the table in large type. The children with their children follow in the order of birth, the three generations being distinguishable by the arrangement, and by the size of the type. Where there was more than one marriage, the number and order are indicated in figures.

ALBEE.

WILLIAM m ELLEN DILLAWAY.

1. MARY m JOHN PALMER:—Polly, (Mark Cates,) Sally, (John Barry,) Esther, (James Barnard,) John, Elisha.

2. ARTHUR D. m BETSEY BOYNTON:—Charles, Mary, George, Arthur, Clark, Mary, (John Hill,) Myra, (John Andrews,) Lewis, Luther, Calvin, Roswell.

3. POLLY m DANIEL PALMER:—William A., Phebe M., (Jacob Moulton,) Apphia A., (James Miller,) Mercy S., (Michael Small,) Mary, (John Gardner,) Daniel, James, Cyrus, Susan, (Atkins S. Cates.)

4. WILLIAM m HANNAH HARMON:—Sally, (Daniel Huntly,) John. Deborah, (John W. Longfellow,) William, Benjamin H., David P., Lydia, (Lucius Gardner,) Uriah, Nathan, Lucinda, (A. J. Baker.)

5. SARAH m EBENEZER GARDNER:—(See Gardner.)

6. JAMES m HANNAH MARPOLE:—(moved to St. Stephens, N. B.)

7 EBENEZER m (1) SARAH SHAW, (2d) SUSAN KINGSLEY:—Sally, (Nathaniel Hoit,) Eleazar, Ebenezer, Henry D., Harrison T., Rhoda, (John Kennison,) Deborah, Jane, (Charles York,) Stillman, Sewall.

8. LYDIA m WILLIAM GARDNER:—(See Gardner.)

9. JOHN C.:—

10. HENRY m JANE CROCKER:—Moved to St- Stephen, N. B,

ANDREWS.

EPHRAIM m ANNAH BROWN, SCARBOROUGH, 1765.

1. ISRAEL m MARY SEVEY:—Mary (Burnham Hathaway,) Israel, Joseph, John, Thankful, Sally, (Thomas Hanscom), Annah, (Minor Sprague,) Aaron, Ellis.

2. THANKFUL m MOSES HOWE:—(removed to Ohio.)

3. NATHAN m (1) OLIVE BOWKER, (2) ABIGAIL CLARK:—Nathan, Olive, (Israel Andrews,) Sally, (Ephraim Cates;) Ruth, (James Peterson,) Samuel, Abraham, Abigail, Nancy, (Israel Hathaway.)

4. MIRIAM m ——— Rice:—(moved to South Carolina.)

5. TIMOTHY m ANNA PHINNEY:—Pamela, (Nathaniel Phinney,) Henry, Ebenezer, Timothy.

6. SARAH m GEORGE WATSON:—(removed to Halifax, N. S.)

7. JEREMY m (1) BETSY WOODRUFF, (2) DILLA MAKER:—James, Annah (William Huntley) Jeremy, John, Betsey, (Nathan Andrews,) Nahum; Timothy Lydia, (Stephen Ackley,) Joseph, Abigail, (Allen Maker,) Ruth, (Bartlett, Ramsdell,) Nahum.

8. Ruth m Obadiah Allen:—Fanny, (Roger Stinchfield,) Daniel, Lydia, (John Holmes,) William, John, Phebe, (——— Joy,) Abigail, (Loring Wheeler,) Ruth, (William James,) Hannah, (——— Kellogg.)

9. John m (1) Mary Ann Cheever, (2) Bashebah Bean:—Pamela, (Ebenezer Libby,) Maria, (Jonathan Abbott,) Betsey, (George Harmon,) Esther, (Whiting Fisher,) Henry A.; John.

10. Lydia m Moses Elsemore:—Sophia, (Wm. Penny) William, Moses, Samuel, Sally, (Mark Fenlason,) Lydia, (John Fenlason,) Nancy, (Wm. Gooch,) Edward, Bethiah, (Geo. W. Hanscom,) John, Mary, (David Sevey,) Ephraim, Stephen, Charles.

11, Hannah m (1) George Smith, (2) Joseph Clendenin:—Ann, Maria, (John D. Sherman,) Louisa, (Mark Scott,) George W.

AVERY.

JAMES m REBECCA EDES, Boston, 1785.

1. George H. m Betsey Foster:—James E., Lemuel T., Sally E., (Joseph Libby,) Susan F., (James Stuart,) Betsey, (Atkins Gardner,) Geo. H., Rebecca, Mary H., (Joseph Miles,) Julia, Caroline, Levi F.

2. Rebecca E. m Luther W. Pope:—Rebecca, (Wm. T. West,) James E., Harriet C., (Albert P. Cushing,) Louisa A., (Josiah P. Davis,) Abigail H., (Neal Pettygrove,) Lemuel T.

3. James E.

4. John G. W., m Persis Reynolds:—Persis, (John Tyler,) Charles, James, John, George, Rebecca, (Clark Huckings,) Albion.

5. Sally E., m John Small:—Sarah, (Walter Dewey,) John.

6. Elizabeth C., m Samuel A. Lawrence:—Samuel, Lemuel T., Mary E., William, George.

AVERILL.

JOSEPH m SARAH STONE, York, 1767.

1. Daniel m (1) Abigail Thompson, (2) Mary Moulton:—Stephen, Lois, (Leonard Day,) Aaron, Sarah, (William Day,) Warren, Adeline, (Reuben Gray,) Lydia, (—— Munson.)

2. Eda m Sylvanus Hanscom:—See Hanscom.

3. Joseph m Dolly Fogg:—Rebecca, (William McPheters,) Jeremiah, George, Lois, (Benjamin D. Eastman,) Eleanor, (Warren Smith,) Lavinia, (David Feulason,) Stephen, Jesse, Eliza A., (John R. Smith,) Joseph E., Ariel Ward.

4. Jeremiah.

5. Sarah m Edward Sevey:—See Sevey.

6. Samuel m (1) Jane Corey, (2) Eleanor Burpee :—Eliza, (1) (George Meserve, (2) Alexander Dilman,) Alvin, Lucy, (Francis T. Albee,) Lewis, William.

7. Hannah m Moses Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

8. John m Deborah Sevey :—Phebe, (Wyer Bacheller,) Mary, (Charles Cox,) Sarah, (Samuel Hayward,) Warren.

9. Lydia m William Cilley :—John, Fanny, Alfred, Clark, James, Martin, Isaac, Elizabeth, (—— Rolf.)

10. James.

11. Abigail m John Elsemore :—Julia, (Eben Bacon,) Lucinda, (Josiah Gooch,) Arethusa, (Samuel Cushing,) Louisa, (Lorenzo Allen,) Melissa, John W., Mary, (Lewis Day,) Amelia, (John Higgins.)

BARRY, (one of the sixteen.)

WESTBROOK m JANE FREEMAN, Scarboro, 1763.

1. Jonathan m Hannah Knight :—Hannah, (Daniel Berry,) Polly, (1) (Thomas Hanscom,) (2) (Joshua Shaw,) Jane, (1) (Abel Hadley), (2) (John Getchell,) Abigail, (Samuel Gardner,) Sally, (Thomas Gardner,) Rebecca, (John Getchell,) Jonathan, Freeman, Susan, (John Gardner,) John, Lydia, (John Andrews,) Atkins, Phebe, (James Hasty,) Jones.

2. Sally m Joseph Getchell :—See Getchell.

3. John, removed to New Brunswick.

4. Benjamin m Mary Rice :—Benjamin, Jane, (Benjamin Rice,) Polly, (Ephraim Brown,) Lydia, (Henry Thompson,) Hannah, (John Larabee,) Stephen, William, Elihu, Aaron, Lucy, (——— Rider.)

5. Rebecca m James W. Crocker :—See Crocker.

BERRY.

JOHN, (wounded in Margaretta,) m SALLY LIBBY.

1. John m (1) Nancy Prescott, (2) Abigail Getchell :—John, David, Patty, (Levi Abbott,) Sukey, (John Mitchell,) Polly, (Washington Getchell,) Sally, (Henry Harmon,) Nancy, (—— Leavitt,) (2) Westbrook, Rebecca, (Stephen Berry & John Gardner.)

2. Relief m ——Frost, removed to Perry.

3. Polly m —— Stickney, " " "

4. Lemuel, (never married.)

5. Daniel m (1) Hannah Berry, (2) Keziah Foss :—(1) Maria, (Phillip Geal,) Stephen, Lydia, Daniel, Freeman, Lavinia, Obed, Susan, (Jacob Palmer,) (2) Joseph, Hannah, (Tristram Holmes,) Ellery T.

6. Hannah, (unmarried.)

7. Obed, (unmarried.)

BOWKER.

LEVI m BETSEY WATTS, Scituate, Mass., 1797.

1. Watts m Lydia Stickney :—Sarah A, (James A. Getchell,) Margaret, (Jacob Foster,) Elizabeth, (James Ferris,) Winslow, William C., Watts Henry.

2. Lydia m O. P. Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

3. Levi m Martha G. Crocker :—Simeon, Wellington, Warren, Ferdinand, George, Martha-Ann, (Roscoe Boynton,) Hannah.

4. Betsey m Levi Getchell :—Levi B., Willard, Warren, Sarah, (Wm. P. Lyon,) Randolph, Andrew, Agnes, (—— Watts,) Lucinda, (Daniel S. Chase.)

5. Hannah m Stephen Boynton :—See Boynton.

6. Sarah m Ellis Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

7. Deborah m (1) James McKellar, (2) William Bugbee :—Mary Eben, William.

8. Frederic m Anna Dutton :—Mary G., Emily B., Levi W., Geo. B.

BOWLES.

RALPH H. m HANNAH CROCKER, Boston, 1788.

1. Lucius Q. C.

2. Stephen m Elizabeth Wallace :—Hannah, (——— Wolfe,) Elizabeth, (J. W. Thornton,) Mary H., (Charles E. Pike,) Stephen, Lucy.

Leonard C. m Catharine Lincoln :—Mary, (William Crosby,) Catharine, Leonard.

William R. H. m Philena Juteau :—William A., Amanda, (Samuel Kingsley,) Mary, (Stephen Rice,) George, Helen, (Andrew Bridgham,) Stephen, Hannah, Henry.

Mary m Fred. A. Burrall :—Lucy, Stephen, Frederic.

BOYNTON, Byfield, Mass., 1766.

AMOS m (1) —— LIBBY, (2) LUCY LORING.

1. Sally m Jonathan Longfellow :—See Longfellow.

2. Polly m Isaac Longfellow :—See Longfellow.

3. Betsey m Arthur D. Albee :—See Albee.

4. Hannah m Wm. Noyes :—Sally, (Stephen Hadley,) Mary, (Cephas Longfellow,) Lydia, Emily, (Thomas Cremer,) Eliza, (1 Rufus Berry, 2 John Smith,) Hannah, Amos, William, Moody, Rebecca.

5. Lydia m Joseph Goodhue :—Mary, Julia-Ann, (Benjamin Ham,) Abigail, John, Hannah, Charles.

6. Stephen m (1) Hannah Jewett, (2) Myra Brown, (3) Hannah Bowker, (4) Polly Whitney :—Amos, Thomas, Abigail, (Jacob Abbott,)

Lucy, (1) (Fer. Bowker,) (2) (Samuel Moore,) Hannah, (Winslow Bowker,) Roscoe, Mary.

7. Thomas, died unmarried.

8. Lucy m Benjamin Gooch :—Olive, (Stephen Hill,) Betsey, (——— Marvin,) Stephen T., Nathan W., Amos B.

BRYANT.

BARTHOLEMEW m ELLEN BROOKINS, Scarboro.

1. Joseph m (1) Lydia Beal, (2) —— Plummer :—Sarah, (Thomas Bryant,) Otis, Olive, (—— Johnson,) Laura, (James Gross,) Elmira, (—— Grant,) Asa.

2. Thomas m Lydia Sevey :—Wilmot, Coffin, John.

3. Samuel m Elizabeth Bowyer :—Bartholemew, Joseph, William, Thomas, Martha, (George Davis,) Samuel, Sarah, (1) (Hiram Paris, (2) —— Sprague.)

4. Stephen :—Taken prisoner 1812–13, and died in Dartmoor prison.

5. Patience m Stephen O. Johnson :—Samuel, Stephen, Hiram, John, Charles, Benjamin, Hannah, (Stephen Durant,) Betsey, (James Woodward,) Brookins, Jefferson.

6. Martha m Thomas Miller :—Lydia, (1) (John Larrymore,) (2) James S. Baker.)

7. Hannah m Pelham Drew :—Otis, George.

8. Rebecca m William Bridges.

9. Lydia m Richard Westcott :—Nancy, (Brookins Johnson.)

10. Sarah.

BURNHAM.

JOB m MARY O'BRIEN, Scarboro.

1. Patty m John Holmes :—William, Rebecca, (Actor Swett,) John.

2. Polly m Jacob Penniman :—See Penniman.

3. Rebecca m William Flynn :—George, William, Mary, (Elisha C. Cates.)

4. Elizabeth m Joseph Meserve :—See Meserve.

5. Joan m Joseph Stuart :—John, Jeremiah, Charles, Jane, (Eri Longfellow,) James, Joseph, Joan, (Ambrose Snow.) Maria, (Jabez West,) Lucinda, (Morrill Jameson,) William.

6. Jeremiah.

7. Pamela m William Meserve :—See Meserve.

8. John m Betsy Libby :—Clarissa, (John W. Foster,) Rebecca, Jeremiah, John, William, Francis, Hiram.

9. Sally m Francis Libby:—Sally, (George Foster,) Joseph, Betsey, Charles, Sophia, Leonice, Mary-Ann, Leonard, Jerome, Caroline, William, Francis.

10. Susanna m Mariner Libby:—Mariner, Susan, (—— Nason.)

11. William m (1) Catherine Crocker (2) Mary Sprowle:—(1) Lewis, Job, Alfred, Rebecca, (John R. Handy,) Catharine, (William Swanton) Hannah, (Charles Howe,) (2) George, William F., Oscar, Alonzo, Gilbert, Amanda, Mary, Ella.

CHASE.

EPHRAIM m LYDIA HATHAWAY, Freetown, Mass.

1. Cynthia.

2. William m Lucy Smith:—Henry S., Drusilla, (Jabez W. Foster,) Sallie, (A. M. Foster,) Simeon, Silas H., William, Lucy, (Oliver M. Goold,) Eliza, (Ephraim Chase,) Lavinia, (Charles Foster,) Elisha C., Cynthia, (John E. Sevey,) Joseph W.

3. Betsey m Daniel Scott:—See Scott.

4. Apollos m Nancy Scott:—Betsey, (Isaac Loring,) Ezra S., Joel S., Rebecca, Caroline P., (John Bryant,) Olive S., (Simeon Savage,) Benjamin F., Sylvanus, Sarah, Aaron M.

5. Eleazer m Alice Hall:—Ephraim, Mary, (Farnham Beverly,) Stephen, James A., Samuel H.

6. Wealthy m Jonathan Stickney:—Samuel, Hannah, (Robert Patterson,) Timothy, Lydia, Susan, (Isaac Loring,) Ella, (Bela Loring,) Betsey, (—— Foss,) Mary, (Columbus Bacon,) Hiram, John, James.

7. Lydia m Josiah Trott:—Samuel, Ephraim C., Josiah, Deborah, (—— Banks,) Lydia, (—— Boomer,) Lucy C., (Henry Frost,) Mary Ann, (—— ——,) Elizabeth, (—— Banks,) Solomon.

8. Cynthia m George Foster:—See Foster.

9. Deborah C., m James Annas:—Eleazer, Esther S., (James Tyler,) Sarah, (Geo. W. Carlton,) George, Eliza, Charles L., Cynthia F., (1) (Elijah Carlton, (2) Ashley Smith, (3) (—— Rasor,) William C., James, Ephraim C., Deborah, Ephraim.

10. Esther m John Sevey:—See Sevey.

11. Levi m Ruth Foster:—Cyrus, Charles, Cynthia, (Parker Dennison,) Lucilla, Mary E., (John Parsons,) Esther L., (1) (Gilbert Dennison,) (2) Ezra Dennison,) Isaiah, Eveline, (—— McGuire,) Amanda, (William Huntly,) Deborah, (Stephen Pigeon.)

12. Mark.

CHALONER.

DOCTOR WILLIAM m MARY DILLOWAY, Newport, R. I., 1773.

1. William m (1) Mary Prescott, (2) Louisa Foster:—Maria, (Winslow Bates,) William, Leonice, (Benj. Tinker,) Eben, James, Mary, (John Balch,) Eliza, Charles, Theodore, George, Anne.

2. Eben m Betsey Hill:—Lucinda, (Oliver W. Crocker.)

3. Elisha D. m Lydia Gooch:—Almira, (Abraham McQullin,) Mary, (Samuel Elsmore,) Lucy, (George Harris,) Elisha D., Benjamin G.

Eliza m Peter Talbot:—See Talbot.

4. John m Susan Scott:—George S., Elisha T., Bethiah, (John Frost,) Benjamin C., William, Priscilla, (Charles S. Davis,) Charles T.. John, Eliza, (1) (Elbridge G. Johnson,) (2) (Samuel Pierce.)

5. Benjamin C. m Anne Fairchild:—John, George R., Eliza, William, Benjamin, Edward.

CLARK.

DOCTOR PARKER m JUDITH LUNT, Nova Scotia, 1776.

1. Samuel P. m Lydia Smith:—Parker, Judith, (H. T. Smith,) Deborah, (Wm. F. Smith,) Hannah, Nelson, Sarah, Lydia, Jane, (1) (Enoch Dorman,) (2) (Stephen Longfellow.)

2. John:—(removed to Massachusetts.)

3. Phillips m Sophia Fellowes:—Wm. Frederick, Geo. Albert, Sophia, (—— Flint.) Harriet.

COOPER.

JOHN COOPER m ELIZABETH SAVAGE, Boston, 1788.

1. John T.

2. William m Eliza Dutton:—William S., Elizabeth D., (1) (J. S. Cushing,) (2) E. H. Buck,) Emma P., (G. W. Chadbourne,) Caroline P., Helen M., Mary, (Fred. Gardner,) Harriet C.

3. Emma E. m Rufus K. Porter:—Emma J., Charles W., John C., Caroline E.

4. Charles W.

5. Samuel.

6. James S. m (1) Mary E. Savage, (2) Abby I. Girdler:—Mary E., Elizabeth S., James I., Charles W., Alice G.

7. Caroline S. m Wm. J. Newman:—Emma E., Arthur S.

CROCKER.

JOHN m (1) —— ——. (2) JANE BERRY, (widow of Westbrook Berry,) Bristol, Me., 1768

1. Paul :—Remained in Nova Scotia.

2. Betsey m —— Baker :—Remained in Nova Scotia.

3. James W. m Rebecca Berry :—John, Betsey, (Henry Lyon,) Otis. Sally, (Henry Thaxter,) Polly, (1) (Ephraim Whitney,) (2) (Stephen Boynton,) Olive, (Wm. F. Penniman,) Catharine, (Wm. Barman,) Mariner G., Caleb. Hannah, (Amos B. Longfellow,) George Ulmer.

4. Simeon m Catharine Waterhouse :—Oliver W., Stephen B.. Jane, (1) (Wm. Holmes,) (2) Rufus Foss,) Patty, (Levi Bowker,) Abigail, (William Flynn,) Elvira, (1) (Sherburne Huse,) (2) (Tho. Nason,) George, Enoch, Mary, (John F. Harmon.)

5. Mary m Wm. Sanborn :—See Sanborn.

CROCKER.

TIMOTHY (brother of John,) m HANNAH MESERVE.

1. Paul m Nancy Marston :—Sally, (Nathan Foster,) Benjamin, Polly, (Jacob Barter,) Hannah, (Zebedee Mayhew,) Abigail, (John Mayhew,) Nancy, (James G. Whittemore,) Mayhew, Paul.

2. James m Peggy Cook :—Mary, (Stephen Sprague,) James, John, Timothy, Hannah.

3. Sally m William Clark :—Benjamin, Charles, Abigail, (Isaac Ames,) Hannah, (John Quimby,) Sally, (John Colbeth,) Susan, (Abraham Ames,) Nancy, (Abial Holmes,) Temperance, (James Holmes,) Eliza, (Salem Laflin.)

4. Margaret m Abraham Fletcher :—James, Timothy, William, Abraham, Ephraim, Asa.

5. Susan m Eben Foster :—Betsey, (Charles Emerson,) Susan, (John Emerson,) Eben.

6. Hannah m William Richards.

ELLIS.

SAMUEL m MARY NYE, Sandwich, Mass., 1794.

1. Remember m John Getchell.

2. Deborah m Walter Robbins :—Amy S. D., Rebecca D.

3. Rebecca m John Dickinson :—Amy S., Mary N., (Calvin White,) John G., Deborah R., (Samuel Ha ris,) Samuel E., E iza, (Henry Boyden,) Lydia R., Joseph E.

4. Nathaniel m Abigail Tumbledon :—Edward N., Elizabeth, Mary N., Stephen D., Melinda S., Frederic H., Samuel D.

5. Hannah N., m N. W. Foster :—S. Calvin, L. Carver, Mary M., (L. L. Keith,) Isabelle, (Edwin Maloon.)

FARNSWORTH.

JONAS m (1) SARAH DELAP, (2) PEGGY LEWIS.

1. CATHARINE m SIMEON FOSTER—Benjamin F., Albert, Edwin, Theodore, Henry, James O. L.

2. SARAH m GEO. S. SMITH:—See Smith.

3. DEBORAH.

FOGG.

STEPHEN m ELEANOR LIBBY.

1. MARY m DAVID TRAFTON:—David, Stephen, William, Joseph, Phebe L., (Stephen Sprague.) Mary F., (Jeremiah Averill,) Eliza D.

2. PHEBE m JAMES MILLER:—See Miller.

3. LOIS m CONSTANT HIGGINS:—Joel, Abiather, Susan, Gideon.

4. DOLLY m JOSEPH AVERIL:—See Averill.

5. BETSEY m JOHN ROBINSON:—Stephen, William, Hannah, (James Marshall,) Lois, (William Merrick,) Rachel, (Hollis Calligan,) Eleanor, (John Huntley,) Clarissa E., (William Clark.)

FOSTER.

BENJAMIN (Col.) m (1.) ABIGAIL MILLIKEN, (2.) ELIZABETH SCOTT. GREENLAND, N. H., 1765.

1. JACOB m ANNA JONES:—Howard, Nahum, Harriet, Louisa, (Wm. Chaloner,) Daniel, Sally, (—— Somes.)

2. DANIEL died young.

3. JOHN m PHEBE BURR:—Susan, (Moses Hovey,) William, Mary (John C. Talbot,) Henry, Emma C

4. BENJAMIN m RUTH SCOTT:—Simeon, Asa, Thankful, (Tristram Moore,) Letice,) Lawrence Williams,) Jeremiah, Susan, (Sam'l Burnham,) Sally, (—— Wade.)

5, ABIJAH m APPHIA TALBOT:—Abigail, Lucy, Eliza, (Jeremiah Foster,) Harriet, Apphia, Charlotte, Mary (Phineas Foster,) Frederick, Stephen T.

6. ELIZABETH:—died young.

7. LEVI m SALLY BEAL:—Susan, Betsey, (G. H. Avery,) Edward, Phebe, (Luther Hall,) Warren, George.

7. BETSEY m JOSHUA BURR:—moved to Trenton.

9. ASA.

10 SAMUEL m COMFORT SCOTT:—Benjamin, Alfred, Mehitable, (N. W. Foster,) Clarissa, (S. C. Foster,) Susan, (Wm. Marsh,) Horatio, Elizabeth, (Elijah Wilder,) S. Freeman, J. Andrew, Geo. H., Jacob.

11. DANIEL m HANNAH GARDNER.

12. GEORGE m CYNTHIA CHASE:—Vashti, (Sam'l Scott,) J. Harris, Daniel, Cynthia, (—— Whidden,) Hannah, (—— Cloutman,) Lydia, John.

FOSTER.

WOODEN (Brother of Col.) m FRANCES SCOTT.

1. John Wooden m (1) Lucy Chase, (2) Mehitable Meserve:—Jennie, (Nathaniel Babb,) Sally, (Joseph Larabee,) Fanny, (1) (John White,) (2) (—— McGlauflin,) John Wooden, Thankful, (Amos Ackley,) Charles, Isaiah, Ruth, (Levi Chase,) Mercy, (Pearl Howe,) Lucy, (Moses Elsemore,) Sally, (Jacob Crosby,) Polly, (—— Butler,) Susan, Solomon M.

2. Sarah m Stephen Munson:—See Munson.

3. Moses m Drusilla West:—Wilmot, (Wm. Foster,) Lydia, Jabez W., Aaron Moses, Cyrus W., Joanna, (Benj. Foster,) Phinehas, Ezra, Drusilla, (John F. Harris,) Cynthia, (Stephen T. Harris,) Jeremiah.

4. Jennie.

5. Paul m Betsey Webber:—Martha, (1) (T. P. Folsom,) (2) (Henry S. Chase,) James, Nathan W., Eliza, (Luther Carey,) Joel, Hiram.

6. Joel m Mary West:—Stephen, Joel, Ezekiel, Stephen C., Rebecca, (Alfred Foster.)

7. Ruth m Nathan Hanscom:—See Hanscom.

8. Elias m (1) Mary Gooch, (2) Lucy Dorman:—(1) Rebecca, Sarah, (R. Pagan Bucknam,) Wooden, Mary, Jane, (Geo. W. Blake,) Ezra, Lewis. (2) Mary, (Jacob Day,) Gilbert D., Leonard, Leonard C., Willard W., E. Burton, S. Harris, Almira, (Albion P. Wellington,) A. Loring.

9. James m (1) Lucy Gooch, (2) Hannah Simpson:—Charles, Louisa, Elizabeth G., Louisa, (Simeon Chase,) Ann, (Josiah P. Kellar,) Olive, Frances U. (David Brown.)

FOSTER.

ISAIAH (Brother of Col.) m LYDIA FOGG.

Hannah m Thomas Parsons:—Ezekiel, Wilmot, (John Croxford,) Daniel, Mary, (John Hodsdon,) Dorothy, (James Gould,) Sarah, Keziah, (Bordman Johnson,) Lydia, Isaiah, Benjamin.

All removed from Machias before the Revolution.

FOSS.

BENJAMIN m (1) SARAH GETCHELL, (2) HANNAH MILLER.

1. Sally m Benjamin Blyther:—Thomas, Benjamin, William, Polly Hannah, Sarah.

2. Mary m Noah Mitchell:—Returned to Scarboro'.

3. Benjamin m Anna Miller:—Jane, (Peter Reynolds,) Deborah, (Scribner Davis,) Samuel, George, William, James, Eliza, (John Atchison,) Francis, Salome, (William Manchester.)

4. Joseph m Ruth Fogg :—Keziah, (Daniel Berry,) Sally, (John Berry,) Lydia, (Freeman Berry,) Abigail, (Thomas Smith,) Joseph, Rufus.

5. Eunice m London Atus :—Betsey, Louisa, George, Patience, Eunice, John, Moses, Susannah, (Hiram Scott,) Nathaniel, Sophronia, (Peter Henry.)

6. Dorcas m (1) Edward Clark, (2) Charles Smith :—(1) Jonathan.

7. Israel m Betsey Connors :—Charles, Betsey, (William Howard,) Mary, (Isaac Noddin,) Sarah, (—— ——) James, John, Albert, Lucius, Caroline, (Jonathan Clark,) Lucy, (Stephen Berry,) Henry.

8. William m Lydia Flynn :—Rebecca, (Isaac Sinclair,) William, Lucy, (Joseph Wallace,) Rufus, George H., Nancy S., (Joseph Cook.)

9. Dennis m Lydia Hall :—Mercy, (James Foss,) Thomas, John H., David, Lewis, Sarah, (Simon Reynolds,) Levi, Jacob, Isaac.

10. Mehitable m Robert West.

11. Hannah m Amby Nash.

12. Edward m Caroline Bowers :—Mary H. O'B., (John Davis,) George, E., Caroline L., (Asa Atchinson,) Lavinia W., (Nathaniel W. Hooper,) John W., Lizzie F., (Josiah D. Foss,) Samuel J. B., Charles F.

13. Fanny m John Roberts :—Hannah, (—— ——) M rgaret, (George Barnard,) William, Hiram, Silas T., Josiah, Mehitable, (—— Munson,) Hepzibah, (Alonzo Stuart,) Eliza, (Joseph Chambers.)

14. Margaret m Luther Howe :—Samuel, Caroline, (Wm. Sanderson,) Stephen James, Tahphenes, (A. G. Buckmore,) Harriet, (W. Ramsdell,) Robert, Mary E. O., Rosanna.

15. Betsey m Frank Smith :—Margary, (Riley Davis,) David, Benjamin James.

16 Stephen m Eleanor Barney.

17. Louisa m James Foss :—Wm. Arrison, Hannah E., Lydia J., Jacob L., James W., Laura E., Tahphenes, (Stillman Foss,) Margaret, (—— Phalan,)

18. Luther.

19. Allen.

GARDNER.

EBENEZER m DAMARIS MERRILL, Cumberland, N. S., 1776.

1. Susan m Aaron Sevey :—See Sevey.

2. Eunice.

3. Hannah m Daniel Foster :—See Foster.

4. Ebenezer m Sally Albee :—Susan, (Cyrus Sanborn,) Thomas, James, Ebenezer, Thaxter, Lucinda, (1) (Samuel Starrett,) (2) (Stephen West,) Lydia, (—— ——,) Henry, Raymond, Julia, (Thomas M. Gardner.)

5. Samuel m (1) Abigail Berry, (2) Jane Getchell, (3) Relief Wilson :—Atkins, Mary, (Hiram Harmon,) Nathan, Caroline, Lucius, Jonathan, Daniel F., Leonard, Rebecca, Ellen, (James Meserve,) Harriet, Samuel.

6. Thomas m Sally Berry :—Nathan M., Deborah, (Coffin Smith,) Alfred, William, John, Sarah, (Benj. G. Chaloner,) Hiram, Thomas, Daniel F., Miranda, (Warren Smith,) Horace.

7. John m (1) Susan Berry, (2) Lavinia Hoit :—George, Louisa, (Elisha Palmer,) Mary, (Theodore Smith,) Hannah, (Theo. Smith,) Susan, Amanda, (——— Dunning,) Sabrina, (Benjamin F. Tenney.)

8. William m Lydia Albee :—Lydia, (Charles Tobey,) Samuel, Lucy, (James H. Smith,) Stillman, Abigail, (James Stuart,) Ezekiel, Harriet, (Harrison Albee,) Sarah S., Elizabeth, Lucinda S.

GARDNER.

DAVID m ——— ———, Nantucket.

1. David m Zerish Huntley :—Anna, (Philbrook Brown,) David, Hezekiah, Hepzibah, (Enoch Hill,) Gideon, Rachel, (Daniel Huntley,) Deborah, (Nathaniel Hoit,) Richard, Mary, (Frederick Arthur,) Abi ail, (John Adlington,) Lydia, (George Murphy,) Ruth Ann.

2. Elijah m Helena Huntley :—Samuel, Hannah, (Charles Davis.)

GETCHELL.

JOSEPH m ——— ———, Scarboro, 1765.

1. Benjamin m Mehitable Meserve :—Samuel, Daniel, Jonas, Mehitable, (John Holmes,) Susan, (John Leman,) Polly, (—— Leavitt,) David.

2. Joseph m Sally Berry :—Westbrook, Abigail, (John Berry,) Betsey, (Joseph Harmon,) John, Marshall, Benjamin, Mary, (James Brown,) Simeon, Jane, (Samuel Gardner,) Washington, George S.

GOOCH.

BENJAMIN m ——— ———.

1. Benjamin m (1) Molly Nash, (2) Elizabeth Webber :—Molly, (Elias Foster,) Lydia, (Elisha D. Chaloner,) Lucy, (James Foster,) Hannah, (John D. Folsom,) Benjamin, Olive, (T. P. Folsom.)

2. John m —— Bowen :—Molly, (George Harmon.)

3. Sarah m —— McGown :—Removed to Ohio.

4. James m Anna Cates :—John, Anna, (Timothy Weston,) Deborah, (William W ittemore,) Ruth, David L.

5. William m Susan Steves :—William, Benjamin, Sarah, Susan, Mary, Hannah, (Joel Gooch,) Edmund, Olive, (James Palmer,) Joseph.

6. Eben m Betsey Sevey :—Hannah, (Moses Munson,) Deborah, (Wallace Fenlason,) Sarah, Ebenezer, Daniel, Joel, Cynthia, John, Betsey, (John K. Damon,) Jeremiah.

7. Hannah m George Sevey :—See Sevey.

8. Olive m (1) David Longfellow, (2) John Kelly :—See Longfellow.

HADLEY.

EPHRAIM m SUSAN COBURN.

1. Abel m Jane Berry :—Susan, Hannah, (George Smith,) Stephen, Jane, (Mariner Shaw,) Obadiah, Sally, (Martin Longfellow,) Abel, William W., John, Wilson.

2. Colburn.

3. Ephraim m (1) Susan Woodruff, (2) Hannah Bryant :—Susannah, (Samuel Brown,) James F., Cynthia Ann, (1) (James Brown,) (2) (Elijah Huntley,) Lucy, Ephraim.

4. Stephen.

5. Mary m Jacob Stevens :—Ephraim H., Ruth, (Eben Ayers,) Peter, Mary, (James Wright,) Jacob, Sarah, (Wm. Ramsay.)

6. Sally m Earl Woodruff :—Lydia, Mary, (James Sevey,) Ephraim, Jonathan, Cynthia, (Charles Ayres,) Elizabeth, John, Abraham, Sarah Ann, (John Nelson)

7. George m Esther Libbey :—Eliza, (Ephraim Holmes,) Susan, (Cyrus Smith,) George, Lucinda, (Abial Holmes,) Charles O., Delia Ann, (—— Shaw,) Clara L., (Christopher Cole,) Andrew G.

HANSCOM.

AARON m SALLY SEVEY.

1. Nathan m (1) Ruth Foster, (2) Susan Weston :—Susannah, Fanny, John, Joel, Rebecca, (Joel Sevey,) Sarah, (Hiram Nason,) William, Ruth, (Aaron Averill,) Phebe, (Charles Cottell,) Nathan, Hannah, (—— ——,) Josiah, Samuel W.

2. Aaron m Rhoda Smith :—Elkanah, Mary, (1) (Isaiah Foster,) (2) (Jonathan Carey,) Lois, (Thomas Nason,) Ebenezer, Henry, Aaron, Elisha, Bethiah.

3. Abigail m Daniel Averill :—See Averill.

4. Sally m Daniel Averill :—See Averill.

5. Isaac m (1) Betsey Pineo, (2) Betsey Drisko, (3) Eliza Corey :—Otis P., George, Ellis, David G. D., John, William, Eliza, (Aaron Andrews,) Lavinia, (Benjamin Harmon,) Mary Ann, (William P. Day,) Jane, (Joel Sevey,) Isaac, Samuel, Charles, Stephen, Hannah, (——— Bryant,) Phebe, (Jackson Bryant.)

6. Joseph m Sally Fenlason :—Hannah, (James Foster,) Susan, (——— ———) Nathaniel.

7. Lois m Otis Pineo :—Priscilla, (Jona. Carey,) Lois, (——— ———) Mary Ann, (——— ———) William, Otis.

8. Sylvanus m Eda Averill :—James, Luther, Phebe, (Stephen Dwelly,) Eliza, (Charles Cox,) Alfred, Mary Ann, (Kingman Smith.)

9. Daniel m Emma Hoit :—Samuel, Charles, Daniel, Betsey (Ambrose Cates,) Lucy, (George E. Waterhouse,) Abigail, (Joshua Dwelly,) Deborah, (Zebulon Baker,) Stephen, Susan, (1) (Luther Dwelly,) (2))Peter Munson,) Miranda, (Cyrus G. Folsom,) Peter, Priscilla, (Elisha C. Folsom,) Mary, (John Hathaway, Jr.)

10. Thomas m (1) Polly Berry, (2) Sally Andrews :—Cynthia A., (Loring W. Lawrence,) Sarah, (Nelson L. Lawrence,) Wm. Thomas, James A.

11. Moses m (1) Hannah Averill, (2) Patty Kelly :—Jane, (William Carrick,) Levi, George, Hannah, Josiah, David, Phebe L., (William Getchell,) Hannah, (Thomas G. Getchell,) James K., Francis, Martha. (F. W. Getchell.)

HARMON.

BENJAMIN m SARAH HILL, Scarboro.

1 William m Mary McAllister :—Daniel, Almira, Stephen, Mary.

2. Japhet m Sarah Getchell :—Abigail, (Tho. White,) Hiram, Nathaniel, Marshall, Louisa, (1) (Atkins Gardner,) (2) (Stillman Berry,) Joseph, Abner, Silas, Sally, (Joseph Smith,) Hill.

3. Nathaniel m Lydia McAllister :—William, Henry, George, Betsey, (—— ——) Hannah, (—— ——.)

4. Samuel m Mercy Fisher :—Lucinda, (Geo. Crocker,) Mary, (1) (Sam. Silsby,) (2) (C. H. Allan,) John F., Sophia, Samuel H.

5. Henry m Sarah Berry :—Emery, Sarah, (John Steves,) Loring, Elmira. (1) (——— Keller,) (2) (——— ———,) Leonora, (John Abbott.)

6. Stephen m ——— Butterfield :—Lives in Aroostook.

7. Benjamin m Lavina Hanscom :—Ellis, Andrew J., Hannah, (Bushrod Elwell,) Leverett, Laura, (Harris Mitchell,) Mary, Lizzie, (Sam'l Clark.)

8. Hannah m William Albee :—See Albee.

9. Rebecca m James Bean :—Louisa, (——— Priest,) Benjamin, ames, Lucy, Henry.

10. Sally m Aaron Sevey :—Benjamin H., Druscilla W., (1) (Heman Lord,) (2) (Geo. Russell,) Mary A., (Nathaniel Burgess,) George W,, Hiram H., Jane, Abigail, (1) William Swett,) (2) (Cyrus Smith,) Leonard, John, Loring, Sarah, (Charles Berry,) Jabez.

11. Lydia m Daniel Whittemore :—William, Mary, (Henry Harmon,) Samuel, Andrew J., Maria, (Sewall Dennison,) Eben, Sarah.

Betsey m ——— Sawyer :—In Aroostook.

Phebe m John Sevey :—Henry, Susan, (Warren Lowry,) Hillard, Joseph M., Elijah, Ellis, Webber, Joan, (Henry Hanscom.)

HILL.

OBADIAH m SARAH HARRIS.

1. Samuel m Elvira Bray :—Frederic S., Charles, Charlotte, (Charles G. Green.)

2. John :—Removed to Calais.

3. Sarah m ——— Brooks :—Samuel, William, Alfred, Harriet, (——— Loverain,) Warren, Josiah, Stephen, Lucy, Hiram.

4. Josiah m Lucy Keen :—Josiah, Hiram.

5. Sophia m (1) Stephen Brewer,) (2) Henry Knight :—Nancy, (Wm. Spring,) Henry.

6. Obadiah m (1) Sally P. Pope, (2) Phebe C. Nash :—Mary, Warren, Sarah, (Wm. Thaxter,) Lucy, Caroline, Samuel, John, Sophia, Martha C.

HOLWAY.

LADWICK HOLWAY m MARY ELLIOT.

1. Martha m Alexander Nickels :—William, Jeremiah O., Sarah, (1) (Otis Godfrey,) (2) (Thomas Milliken,) Martha, (1) (—— Godfrey,) (2) (Ebenezer Wood,) Margaret, (David W. Campbell,) Mary Anna, (Wm. Todd,) Daniel Elliot, Robert S.,Eliza, John.

William m Mary Libby :—Martha, (1) (——— Boardman) (2) (——— Brown,) John, William, Mary, (James Moore,) Abigail, (Arthur Moore,) J. Elliot, Alexander N., Isabella, Lucia, (H. L. Hill,) Margaret.

John m Leonice Crocker :—William C., Elizabeth L., (A. G. Peabody,) Ellen C., Ladwick, Martha N., Harriet, (Alexander S. Chadbourne.)

HOLMES.

SAMUEL m CHARITY BRYANT.

1. John m Keriah Nash :—Samuel, Hannah, Moses, Isaac, Keziah, Martha, John, Betsey, Eunice.

2. Anna m Benajah Ackley :—Samuel, Amos, Daniel, Oliver, Thomas, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Adonijah, Anna, Sally.

3. Mary m Robert Cates :—Removed to Cutler.

4. Martha m Timothy Libby.

5. Elizabeth m ———Davis :—Removed to Cutler.

6. James m Sarah Berry :—Abial, Charity, Lydia, Rebecca, Samuel, James, Obed, Jonathan, Warren, Amos, Eliza.

7. Ephraim m Sally Richardson :—Moved away.

8. Abial m Betsey Phinny :—Nathaniel, Anna, (Joshua Sevey,) Thankful, (Isaac Ames,) Stillman, Ephraim, Timothy, Abram, Betsey, (Goddard Kellar.)

9. Lawrence m Joel Sevey :—Removed to Cutler.

10. Adonijah m Ruth Richardson.

HOIT.

DANIEL m ——— ———.

1. Daniel m Eleanor Harvey :—Elliot, Elizabeth A., (Hugh Edgecomb,) Lavinia, (1) (Wm. Foster,) (2) (John Gardner,) (3) (Geo. Albee,) Albert, Susan, (Wm. O. Smith,) Priscilla, (Edmund Nichols,) Henry.

2. Benjamin m Polly Waterhouse :—Nelson, Rebecca, (Elliot Hoit,) Ruth, (Wm. Armstrong,) Luther, Lewis, Otis, Urban, Mary, George, Emma, (Christopher Cole.)

3. Nathaniel m (1) Deborah Gardner, (2) Sally Albee :—(1) Miranda, Abigail, (James E. Avery,) Zerash N., (Trescott Avery,) Lucy, Mary, David G. N., (2) Deborah, Napoleon, Josephine, Jerome.

4. Joseph m Susan Crosby :—Mercy, (Chas. Wheeler,) Jane, (Jones Hasty,) Hannah, (Bell Wheeler.)

5. Emma m Daniel Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

INGLEE.

EBENEZER m ELIZABETH O. SMITH.

1. Charles.

2. Annah m Dennis Garland :—Eliza A., (Samuel Valentine,) Henry, Mary, Paley.

3. William m Roxana P. S. Shephard :—Anna, Mary, C. Edward.

4. Betsey.

5. Jane.

5. Lewis.

6. John m (1) M. Elizabeth Brown, (2) Isabella Hanscom :—Emma, Charles, Willie, Paley.

7. Charles.

JONES.

STEPHEN m SARAH BARNARD.

1. Stephen.

2. Sally.

3. Mary.

4. Susan m John Richards :—John, Charles, Henry, Francis, Maria, (——— ———.)

KELLY.

JOHN m (1) PHEBE LYON, (2) OLIVE LONGFELLOW, New Hampshire, 1783.

1. John S. m Sarah Sevey :—Olive G., (Alvin Chandler,) John, Sarah, (Wm. E. Pennell.)

2. James L.

3. Martha m Moses Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

4. Elizabeth B. m Josiah Noyes.

4. David L. m ———Hart :—Removed to New Brunswick.

LARRABEE.

ISAAC m DEBORAH LARRABEE, Scarboro, 1763.

1. David m Sally Haycock :—John, Jane, (Moses Holmes,) Martha, (Samul Holmes,) Rebecca, (James Robbins,) William, Olive, (Daniel Dowling,) Daniel, Eleanor, (Davis Bryant,) Hannah, (John Holmes,)

2. Eunice m Benjamin Pettigrove :—Benjamin, William, Deborah, (Moses Ackley,) Susan, (Jonathan Ackley,) James, Sally, (William Robinson,) Moses, Lydia, (Stephen Berry.)

3. Abner m Jane Chase :—Deborah, (Joseph Colby,) Phebe, (Nathaniel McGuire,) Luey, (Benjamin Johnson,) Thankful, (Joseph L. Cates,) Delana, (Joel McKenzie,) Hannah, (Hiram Johnson,) Betsey, (Geo. Pettigrove.)

4. Patty m Nathan Libby :—Hannah, (John Larrabee,) Deborah, (John Dowling,) Phillip, William, Otis, Olive, (Turner Dowling,) Sally, (Daniel, Larrabee,) Susan, (Frank Bryant.)

5. Joseph m Phebe Libby :—Joseph, Isaac, George, Isaiah, Archibald, Jane, (Benjamin Rice,) Rebecca, (Enoch Libby,) David, Abigail, (David Colson.)

6. Moses m Sally Sanborn :—Abraham, Betsey, Stephen, Susan, (James Wood,) Hannah, (Daniel Merrit,) Seth, Lavinia, Mary, (Samuel Kenney.)

7. Phebe m Daniel Smith :—Hannah, (Richard Page,) Betsey, (William Libby,) Sally, (William Larabee,) Phebe, (Otis Libby,) Eunice, (Joseph Proctor,) Daniel, Nancy, (Eleazer Albee.)

LIBBY.

TIMOTHY m SARAH STONE, Scarboro, 176 .

1. David m Abigail Fittz :—Betsey, (John Burnham,) Polly, (William Holway,) Ebenezer, Anna, (James Elliot,) David, Mariner, Phineas, Abigail, (Charles, Emerson,) George, Susan, (Elisha Hanseom.)

2. Obed m Mary Hill :—Timothy, Enoch, Sarah, (James Fletcher,) Mary, (Moses Pettigrove,) Martha, (Benjamin Rice,) William.

3. Polly m Amos Boynton.

4. Esther m Jonathan Pineo.

5. Sally m John Berry.

6. Timothy m Martha Holmes.

7. Daniel m Hannah Eastman :—Esther, (George Hadley,) Lydia, Joan, (Nathaniel Holmes,) Betsey, David, Hannah, (Winkworth Allen,) William, Sarah, (Benjamin Shaw,) Catharine, (Winkworth Allen.)

LONGFELLOW. (New Hampshire branch.)

JONATHAN m MERCY CLARK: Removed from Nottingham, N. H., to Nova Scotia, thence to Machias, 1765.

1. Jacob :—Remained in New Hampshire.
2. Molly m —— Bachelder :—Remained in New Hampshire.
3. Sarah m —— Cilly :—Remained in New Hampshire.
4. Betsey m —— Whidden :—Remained in Nova Scotia.
5. Hannah m —— English :—Remained in Nova Scotia.
6. Nathan m Margaret Bigelow :—Jacob, (Tahphenes Longfellow,) Daniel, Jonathan, (Sally Boynton,) Isaac, (Polly Boynton,) Enoch, (Anna Longfellow, Newbury branch,) Ratchford, Margaret, (Jonathan Longfellow, Newbury branch,) Nathan, Lydia, (Robert Simpson,) Sally, Betsey, (Roswell Hitchcock.)
7. David m Olive Gooch :—Hannah, (1) (Joseph Simpson,) (2) (James Foster.)

LONGFELLOW. (Newbury branch.)

NATHAN, (son of William Longfellow and Hepzibah Plummer of Newbury, Mass.,) m TAHPHENES HUNTLY, and removed to Machias in 1767.

1. Tahphenes m Jacob Longfellow :—See below.
2. Jonathan m Margaret Longfellow, (daughter of Nathan and Margaret Longfellow above.) See below.
3. William.
4. Abigail :—Died young.
5. David :—Died young.
6. Anna m Enoch Longfellow :—See below.

LONGFELLOW.

1. Jacob, (New Hampshire branch,) m Tahphenes Longfellow, (Newbury branch):—Nathan, Daniel, Abigail, (Benjamin Getchell,) William, Mercy, Clark, David, Stephen, Levi, Lydia, (David G. Wilson,) Samuel, Deborah, (Peter T. Harris,) Charles.
2. Jonathan m Sally Boynton :—Sally, Martha, (Mariner G. Crocker,) Amos B., Amasa B., Lewis S., Betsey, (1) (Josiah Flagg,) (2) (Charles W. Vose,) Susan, (1) (James C. Lyon,) (2) (S. Gould Crocker.)
3. Isaac m Polly Boynton :—Eri, Mary, (George Burnham,) Hannah, (Gridley Thaxter,) Addi, George H., Cynthia, (1) (Caleb Crocker,) (2) (Harrison G. Crocker,) Margaret B., (1) (Isaac P. Ham,) (2) (Coffin Smith,) Samuel, Gates.
4. Enoch m Annah Longfellow (of the Newbury branch):—Deborah, Mark, Tahphenes, (Stillman Getchell,) Rebecca, Martin, Jacob, Abigail, Jane, (Obed Andrews,) Maria, (David O. D. Hanscom,) David P.

5. Margaret m Jonathan Longfellow (of the Newbury branch):—Ruby, (John Stuart,) Cephas, Clark, Betsey, John W., Abigail, Ratchford, Elizabeth, (David Albee,) Nathan.

6. Lydia m Robert Simpson (Ohio):—Maria, (Hubbell Benedict,) Sarah, (Jeremiah Carpenter,) Margaret, (1) (Jabez Hubbell,) (2) (Samuel Pullen,) Robert, Emily, (Lucius Bingham.)

7. Betsey m Roswell Hitchcock :—Urban L., Roswell D., Lucretia, Angeline, Miranda.

LYON.

JAMES LYON m MARTHA HOLDEN.

1. Ludlum.

2. Phere m John Kelly :—See Kelly.

3. James.

4. Jeremiah.

5. Martha.

6. Hannah m Wm. Ellis Smith :—See Smith.

7. Henry m Betsey Crocker :—Albert, James, Rebecca, (Henry Gallison) Hannah, Ludlum, William, Amelia, (Bryant Gates,) Warren, Cyrus, Sanford.

8. Sarah S.

9. Amelia m William Mellus :—John, William, Amelia, (E. H. Payson,) Henry, George, Frank, Ann Eliza, Maria.

MILLER.

JAMES m PHEBE FOGG.

1. Samuel :—Removed to Maryland.

2. Jabez.

3. James m Apphia Palmer.

4. Stephen.

5. William m Thankful Ackley :—Sabrina, (Henry Albee,) Samuel, Jabez, Lydia, Maria, (Henry Holmes,) Elizabeth, Amos, Lucy.

6. Phebe m Abram Larabee :—Martin, Amanda, (Wm. Johnson,) Phebe, Jane, (William Clark,) James, Louisa.

7. Eleanor m Alexander Stuart :—Melissa, (Amaziah Estes,) Alonzo, Gilman, Ellen, (John Stuart,) James, Orren, Emma, Loring.

8. Stephen m Lavinia Duncan :—Lois, (Henry Pine,) Edwin, Eliza Ann, (George Farnsworth,) Oscar, Lucy, Phebe, (Wm. Flynn,) John.

9. Hannah.

10. Jabez m (1) —— ——, (2) Margaret Robbins :—Phebe, (Charles Cady,) Gilman, George.

MESERVE.

DANIEL m —— SMITH, Scarboro.

1. Daniel m Sarah Burnham.

2. Joseph m Betsey Burnham:—Joseph, George, Eliza, (Nathan Foster,) Pamelia, (Solomon B. Meserve,) Susan, (James Thompson,) Clarissa, (Haskell Whitney,) Charles, Gideon, Foster

3. William m Pamelia Burnham:—Gideon, Hillard, Mary, James, Harriet, (Benj. K. Robinson,) Deborah, (Zenas Wheeler,) Mehitable, (Jeremiah Burnham.)

4. Sally m Josiah Phinney:—See Phinney.

5. Nabby m John Lincoln.

6. Susan m Nathaniel Phinney:—See Phinney.

7. Mehitable m Benjamin Getchell:—See Getchell.

SOLOMON m ARABEL JORDAN, Scarboro.

1. Mehitable m John Wooden Foster:—See Foster.

2. Phebe m George Sevey.

3. Gideon:—Died young.

4. Elizabeth m John W. Foster, jr.

5. Abigail:—Died unmarried.

6. Sarah M. m Samuel Graves.

7. Solomon B. m Pamelia B. Meserve.

MUNSON.

JOSEPH m SARAH MORSE.

1. Stephen m Sarah Foster:—Stephen, Robert, Moses, Paul, Foster, Fanny, (Elkanah Hanscom,) John, Mark, Eliza, Sally.

2. Joseph m Ann Woodruff:—Samuel, Adonijah, William, Ann, (John Love,) James M., Diodami, Cyrus, Isaiah.

3. John m Sally Niles:—Sally, (Isaac Huntley,) Susan, Jeremiah, Daniel, Betsey, Jonathan, Salome, Emma, (John M. Foster,) Jotham S., Hannah.

4. Robert m Ruth Elliot:—James, Elliot, Stephen, William, Warren, John, Daniel.

O'BRIEN.

MORRIS m MARY CAIN.

1. Jeremiah m Elizabeth Fitzpatrick.

2. Martha m (1) Daniel Elliot, (2) Ladwick Holway:—Daniel, Isabella, (Daniel Lambert,) Mary, (Daniel Aylwood,) Simon, Frank, James; (2) Martha, (Alex. Nichols,) William, John. See Holway.

3. Gideon m Abigail Tupper :—Mary, (Jacob Penniman,) Martha, Jeremiah, John, William, Abigail, (Samuel A. Morse,) Joanna, Hannah, Rebecca, (Peter Talbot,) Cynthia.

4. Joanna m Benjamin Balch :—Thomas, Benjamin, Mary, (Benjamin Garland,) John, William, Joanna, (—— Stevens,) Martha, (—— Hacket,) Hannah, Horatio G., Jeremiah.

5. Mary m Job Burnham :—See Burnham.

6. John m Hannah Tupper :—Mary, (Robert Dunning,) Marcia, (Jeremiah Chaplin,) John, Jeremiah, Richard, Hannah, (Joseph O'Brien.)

7. William m Lydia Clarkson :—Lydia, (John P. Hale.)

8. Dennis m Isabella Andrews :—John.

9. Joseph m Rebecca Moody :—Dennis, David, Joseph, William, Thomas, Valeria, (—— Kendall.)

PARKER.

STEPHEN m ELIZABETH PARKER.

1. Anna m Wm. Emerson :—Betsey, (Charles Dawes,) Parker, Sally, Susan, (Jacob Huntly,) Ruth, (Israel Hovey,) Charles, John, Hannah, Anna S. P., (Joshua Dennison.)

2. Colson :—Died early.

3. Elizabeth m John Sanborn :—See Sanborn.

4. Sally m ——— Delano :—Removed to Mass.

5. William.

PENNIMAN.

JACOB m (1) POLLY BURNUM, (2) MARY O'BRIEN.

1. Sally m Jeremiah O'Balch :—William, Mary, Cynthia, (Robert D. Foster,) Henry, Francis.

2. Wm. F. m Olive Crocker :—Jacob, Moses, Mary Olive, (Jacob Longfellow,) Hannah C., Sarah B., Elizabeth L., Laura U., (Edmund Pearson, Jun.,) William, Catharine.

3. Moses.

4. Mary m Josiah Shaw :—Josephine, Frank.

5. Hannah O'B. m James E. Hathaway :—James E., Julia, Mary, (G. Nichols.)

6. Ursula M.

PHINNEY.

NATHANIEL m THANKFUL TUPPER, Sandwich, 1764.

1. Nathaniel m (1) Susan Meserve, (2) Pamelia Tobey :—Nathaniel, Mary, (Samuel Drisko) Joshua, Susan, (John Grant,) Ebenezer, Timothy, Christiana, (John Hooper,) Margaret, (Jackson Berry,) Hannah, (Seth Lincoln,) Pamelia, (Richard Colbeth.)

2. Josiah m Sally Meserve :—Susan, (John Kellar,) Thankful, (Richard Foster,) Jane, (Shepard Tolman,) Sally, (H. Kellar,) Lydia, (Joseph Parsons,) Josiah, William.

3. Jirah m (1) Mehitable Smith, (2) Rebecca Tobey :—Mehitable, (1) (Elisha Marston, (2) (Samuel Small,) Rebecca T., Edmund, Matthias, John, Rebecca, (Nathaniel Marston,) Samuel, Albert S., Zenas, Temperance.

4. Hannah m Elisha Tobey :—Samuel, Hannah, (William Sanborn,) Elisha, Betsey, (Samuel Small,) Jane, (John F. Sanborn,) Charles, Mary, (Charles W. Gates,)

5. Samuel m Charlotte Sandals :—Eliza.

6. Alvin m Temperance Tobey :—Alvin.

7. Betsey m Abial Holmes :—Nathaniel, Anna, (Joshua Sevey,) Thankful, (Isaac Ames,) Stillman, Timothy, Abram, Betsey, (Goddard Kellar.)

PINEO.

JONATHAN m (1) ESTHER LIBBY, (2) MARY ANN DOTY.

1. Jonathan m Betsey Bracy :—Lydia, (William Hitchings,) Esther, (John Hodgdon,) Mary, (Jonathan Munson,) Otis, Hiram, Bethiah, (Solomon Munson,) Betsey, (Robert Noddin,) Sally, (Otis Mitchell,) Julia, (Lewis Foster,) Caroline, (Samuel Sevey,) Ellen, (Lyman Jones)

2. Otis m Mary Ann Doty, (dau. of his father's 2d wife,) :—Priscilla, (Jonathan Carey,) Louisa, Mary Ann, William, Otis.

3. Timothy m Susannah Noyes :—William, Mary, (Edward Libby,) Jacob, Abigail, (Peter Farnsworth.)

4. David m Priscilla Hill :—Eliza, (Joseph Wilson,) Mary Ann, (James Boies,) David, John, Hannah H., (Ferdinand Tinker,) Stephen H., Jane, Amelia, (William P. Trott.)

5. George.

6. Elizabeth m Isaac Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

7. Esther.

8. Peter m (1) Hannah Lamb, (2) Jane Christie :—Geo. W., Peter, Hannah, Hiram.

9. Dan m Mary Christie.

10. Gamaliel m Charlotte D. Chamberlain :—Ephraim C., Mercy, (William Tupper,) Sally, (Daniel Meritt,) Jonathan, Priscilla, George, John F., Eliza W., (Joseph Farnsworth,) Benjamin C., Jane C., (George Kilton.)

11. Mary m Joseph Fenno :—George W., Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Joseph W.

12. James m Rosanna Smith :—Eliza, Mary Ann, (——— Butterfield,) Daniel, Delia, (1) (Robert Thaxter,) (2) (Samuel Getchell,) Caroline, (Charles Jordan.)

13. Byram m ——— ———

14. Ruby m Edward Elsemore.

RICH.

SAMUEL m (1) SARAH FOGG, (2) SARAH BRACY, Ware, Mass.

1. Samuel m Hannah Brown :—Catherine, (——— Hutchinson,) Micah J., William, Abigail, (James Munson,) Ruth, Adaline.

2. Lemuel m Grace Gilkey :—Mary Ann, (——— Sherman,) Lemuel F., Statira, (——— Pendleton,) Elizabeth, (Albert Dunbar,) Leonora, (——— Elder,) John, Joseph.

3. Ezekiel m Betsey Foster :—Grace G., (Ambrose Cates,) Samuel A., Lemuel B., Eliza, (——— Simonton,) Fanny, (1) (Nathaniel Cates,) (2) (——— Marston,) Susan, (——— Bulloch,) William, Edward N.

4. Betsey m M. J. Talbot :—See Talbot.

5. John.

6. James.

7. Joseph m Nancy Wood :—Elizabeth, (——— Glover,) Alonzo, John J., William, Alonzo.

8. Daniel F. m (1) ——— ———, (2) ——— Trott :—William, Miriam E., (R. A. Lewis,) Lemuel, Daniel, A. Judson, Peter A., Joshua A. L., Emeline, Willard.

9. Sally m Benjamin Coffin.

10. Ruth m Phinehas Foster :—Joseph Warren, M. Jones, James R.

SANBORN. Northampton, Mass., 1796.

ENOCH m (1) MARY MORRILL, (2) SARAH SANBORN, (widow,) (3) PHEBE SANBORN, (4) HANNAH DAY, (widow.)

1. Daniel :—Never came to Machias.

2. Apphia m Jacob Palmer.

3. Mary :—Never came to Machias.

4. Jabez :—Never came to Machias.

5. Enoch :—Never came to Machias.

6. John m Betsey Parker :—Jabez, John, Richard, Enoch, Phebe, (James Connors,) Nancy, Susan, (Wm. Wallace,) Betsey, (1) (James Calligan,) (2) (John Connors.)

7. Richard m (1) Hannah Foster, (2) Betsey Williams :—Richard, Daniel, Coffin.

8. Phebe m Enoch Palmer :—Daniel, Enoch, John, Jacob.

9. William m (1) Mary Crocker, (2) Priscilla Mayhew :—(1) Mary, (2) William, Cyrus, Alfred, Lewis, John F., George M., James L.

SCOTT.

SYLVANUS m SARAH ANDREWS, Scarboro, 1763.

1. Sarah m Capt. ——— Long.

2. Mary m (1) ——— Adams, (2) ——— Comstock, (3) Abram Tyler.

3. Annie m ——— Miller of Lincolnville, Me.
4. Betsy.
5. Lydia.
6. Joel m Mary :—Newburyport.
7. Mehitable m Mark Scott :—See Samuel Scott.
8. Olive m Theo. Scott :—See Samuel Scott.
9. Comfort m Samuel Foster :—See Foster.
10. Nancy m Apollos Chase :—See Chase.
11. Sarah m Joseph Mason of Scarboro.

SCOTT.

SAMUEL m SUSAN PERRY, Scarboro, 1763.

1. Sarah m Daniel Fogg.

2. John m Fanny Thompson :—Ruth, (1) (Robert Elliot,) (2) (Robert Munson,) Fanny, (John Haycock,) William, John, James, Betsey, (1) (——— Davis,) (2) (——— Davis,) (3) (——— Smith.)

3. George m Lois Woodman :—Polly, (——— Waldron,) George, Benjamin, Sally, (1) (———Bonny,) (2) (——— Varney.)

4. Susan m Wallace Fenlason :—Nathaniel, Sally, (Joseph Hanscom,) Rosamond, (James Dudley,) Samuel, Wallace, Jesse, William, Mark, John, Perry, Amelia, (John Hathaway.)

5. Samuel m Thankful Smith :—Sally, (Eben Ayers,) Simeon, Elkanah, Charles, Samuel, Esther, Aaron, Samuel, Thankful, Ruth.

6. Simeon.

7. Ruth m Benjamin Foster :—See Foster.

8. Mark m Mehitable Scott :—Eliphalet, Betsey, Rebecca, (——— Whittemore,) Comfort, (——— Weeks,) Sallie, (John Sherman,) Jeremiah, Joel, Thomas A., Mark, Theodore, Leonard.

9. Jesse m Bethiah Bracy :—Levi, Lydia, (Isaac Johnson,) Susan, (John Chaloner,) Bethiah, (Thos. H. Carr,) Jessie, Mary Ann, (Simeon Ayers.)

10. Daniel m Betsey Chase :—See Chase.

11. Theodore m Olive Scott :—Samuel, Phebe, (——— Scribner,) Love, (John Smith,) Charlotte, Joel, Theodore, Hiram.

SEVEY.

JOSEPH m SARAH SCOTT, Scarboro, 1775.

1. Sarah m Aaron Hanscom :—See Hanscom.

2. George m Hannah Gooch :—George, Hannah, (Joseph Dwelly,) Deborah, John, Sally, (John S. Kelly,) Olive, (Jere. Fenlason,) Mary, Betsey, (Wm. Fenlason,) Lydia, (Joseph Sevey,) David.

3. Joseph m Olive Booker :—Joel, Mirabah, (Samuel Ackley,) Dorcas, (Jabez Huntly,) Abigail, (Israel Hovey.)

4. Aaron m (1) Joanna West, (2) Susan Gardner.

5. Mary m Israel Andrews :—See Andrews.

6. Hannah m Geo. Thompson :—Ruth, (Nathaniel Babb,) Fanny, (James Cook,) Betsey, (Samuel Maker,) Sarah, (Jere. Frost,) George, James.

7. Sylvanus m Lydia Cates :—Edward, Sarah, (Francis Low,) Joseph, Samuel, Henry, Sylvanus.

8. John m (1) Rebecca West, (2) Abigail Libby :—William, Aaron, Rebecca, Cynthia, (Sylvanus Sevey,) Joan, (Elijah Hall,) Sarah, (John Phinny,) John, Samuel.

9. Betsey m Ebenezer Gooch :—See Gooch.

Edward, son of Sylvanus and Lydia, (see above,) m Sarah Averill :—Ruby, Stephen, Solomon S. S., Edward, Samuel, Mary Ann, Rebecca, Sylvanus H., Hannah, Ambrose C., Stillman S., John A., Sarah.

STILLMAN.

GEORGE STILLMAN m REBECCA CROCKER, Hartford, Conn. 1770.

1. Rebecca m John B. Hillard :—John, James, Oliver, Francis.

2. Sarah m John Hillard :—George S. Hillard.

3. George S. :—Moved to Virginia.

4. Allen C. :—Moved to Alabama.

5. Elizabeth O. m James O. Lincoln :—Mary O., (L. S. Cushing,) Eliza A., (1) (Henry Rogres,) (2) (James Savage,) Emma, (Wm. Rogers,) Harriet, (Amos Binney,) Lucy, James.

6. Samuel :—Moved to Virginia.

SMITH.

STEPHEN m DEBORAH ELLIS, Sandwich, 1773.

1. Stephen m Hannah Hill :—Deborah, (Harrison Thatcher,) Ellis, John, Otis, Thomas, Adeline, (Simon Elwell,) Turner, Nathan, George, Mary, (1) (Fred Bowker,) (2) (——— Ward,) Coffin, Harrison.

2. Deborah m Joseph Wallace :—Louis J., John T., William E., George W., Elizabeth T., (Stephen J. Bowles,) Charles A., Deborah.

3. William Ellis m Hannah Lyon :—Stephen, Maria, (Wilmot W. Nash,) James, Harrison T., William F., Joseph Warren, Charles Edward, Henry L., Caroline.

4. Samuel m Sally Kelly :—William, Sally, (Nathaniel Wilson,) Samuel, Betsey, (John H. McAllister,) George S., Deborah, (Benjamin Maloon.)

5. Joseph Otis m Betsey Coffin :—Deborah, (Oliver Nash,) Stephen, Barney Coffin, George S.

6. Jane m Silas Turner :—Sally, (Cyrus W. Foster,) Eliza, Miranda, (Joshua A. Lowell,) Ellery, Rebecca, (Ovid Burrall,) Deborah, (Peter S. J. Talbot,) Betsey.

7. Lydia m. Samuel P. Clark :—See Clark.
8. Elizabeth Otis m Ebenezer Inglee :—See Inglee.
9. George S. m Sally Farnsworth :—Wm. B., Geo. S., Thomas D.

TALBOT.

PETER TALBOT m LUCY HAMMOND, Stoughton, Mass., 1771.

1. Aphia m Abijah Foster :—See Foster.
2. Lucy m Josiah Harris :—John F., Stephen T., George, Lucy, Sarah, Lucy, (Jeremiah Foster,) Betsey, (Hiram Hill,) Samuel.
3. Stephen.
4. Peter m (1) Eliza Chaloner, (2) Rebecca O'Brien :—William C., Mary, (Charles P. Hovey,) Frederic, Emily, (Andrew J. Pope,) Charles H.
5. John Coffin m Mary Foster :—Stephen P., William H., John C., George F., Emma C. F., (Josiah P. Keller,) Thomas H., Susan H., Mary E.
6. Micah Jones m Betsey Rich :—Samuel H., Josiah H., Peter S. J., Betsey, (Samuel W. Pope) James R., Micah J., Francis L., Henry L.
7. Sally m Caleb Cary :—Charles, Lucy, Lewis.

THAXTER.

MARSHALL m (1) LUCY DREW, (2) SUSANNA SEVEY, Hingham.

1. Samuel.
2. Thomas m Ruby Broadstreet :—Ruby, Thomas, Robert.
3. Henry m Sarah Crocker :—Henry, Jane D., Robert, Levi B., Laura, Adam W.
4. Gridley m Hannah Longfellow :—Harriet, Celia, (Edward Fullerton,) Cyrus, Eliza, (Bartlett M. Taylor,) George, Sarah, Isaac, Margaret, Marshall, Susan.
5. Lucy D. m John Stfart :—John Allen, Henry C., Charles E., George O., Sarah Jane, Mary A., Susan G., Lucy D., Lewis C., William T.
6. Sarah m Daniel Savage :—Susan, (John Knox,) Edward, Hannah, Daniel.
7. Ezekiel m Caroline L. Jones :—Benjamin R. J., Charles, Caroline L., William A., Amelia, Sophia, Lucy, Edgar, Julia.
8. Abigail m Gilman Bachelier :—Marshall T., Lydia H., Mary S., Gilman, Thomas T., Sarah J., Joseph A., George E.
9. Mary.
10. Susan m Niran Bates :—Charlotte, John, Arlo, Clara.
11. Eunice m James Pope :—James Oscar, Charles F., Julia H., William Herbert, Lucy E., Herbert L., Edgar Marshall.
12. Marshall m Charlotte Kimball :—John Maynard, Charlotte E., William Thomas, Ruby H., Charles, Gilman B.
13. William m (1) Elizabeth Hale, (2) Sarah Hill :—Frank Wm.

TOBEY.

MATTHIAS m HANNAH NYE, Sandwich, Mass., 1778.

1. Zenas.

2. Elisha m Hannah Phinney :—Samuel, Hannah, (Wm. Sanborn,) Elisha, Betsey, (Samuel Small,) Jane, (John F. Sanborn,) Charles, Mary, (Chas. W. Gates.)

3. Matthias m Pamelia Anderson :—Temperance, (Benj. Crocker,)

4. Rebecca m Jirah Phinney :—Edmund, Matthias, John, Rebecca, (Nathaniel Marston,) Samuel, Albert S., Zenas, Temperance.

5. Temperance m Elvin Phinney :—Elvin.

WATERHOUSE.

ENOCH m ABIGAIL WEST, ———, 1771.

1. Ellas m Martha Greenlaw :—Mary Ann, Jane, (Nathaniel Sawyer,) Enoch.

2. Enoch m Abigail Gibbs :—Olive, (Abraham Ames,) Mary, (Jonathan Marston,) Caroline, (John Holmes,) George, Jane, Moses, Eliza, (George Meserve,) Luey Ann, (——— Dagget.)

3. Catharine m Simeon Crocker :—See Crocker.

4. Olive m ——— Christie :—Removed to Nova Scotia.

5. Abigail m William Silly :—Maria, (Otis Wilson,) Lucinda, (Otis Wilson,) Alfred, Leonard, Otis, Peter, Mary Ann.

6. Charlotte.

7. Jane m Charles Stoddard :—Adeline, (—— Bugbee,) Thirza, (Geo. Leavitt,) Nancy, (Benjamin Kilby,) Abigail, (—— Whidden,) Stephen, Samuel, Otis, George, Lucinda, (——— McKade.)

8. Polly m Benjamin Hoit :—See Hoit.

9. Ruth.

10. Stephen.

11. Rebecca m Zebulon Baker :—Abigail, (Charles Hoit,) Gardner, Waterhouse, Rebecca, (J. William West.)

WEST.

JABEZ m ——— TUPPER.

1. Eliakim T. m Mary Hall :—Margery, (Jonas Pierce,) Drusilla, Eliakim, Abigail, (George Albee,) William T., Charlotte, (Theo. Hill,) Jabez, Joanna, (Thaxter Gardner,) Stephen H., Mary A., Cyrus F.

2. Stephen.

3. Drusilla m Moses Foster :—See Foster.

4. Mary m Joel Foster :—See Foster.

5. Rebecca m John Sevey :—See Sevey.

WOODRUFF.

JONATHAN m ——— ACKLEY, (widow.)

1. Anna m Joseph Munson :—See Munson.
2. Betsey m Jeremy Andrews:—See Andrews.
3. Jonathan m Anna Brown :—Sukey, (Ephraim Hadley,) Earl, Otis, Cynthia, (Joseph Snowball,) Nancy, (Isaac Richards,) Betsey, (Peter Harmon,) James.

The following was accidentally omitted in its proper order:

HILL.

JAPHET (one of the Sixteen) m HANNAH KNIGHT, Scarboro, 1763.

1. Samuel.
2. Sarah m Samuel Harmon :—See Harmon.
3. Mary m A. Hill Dowdle.
4. Nabby m Daniel Stone.
5. Abner.
6. Priscilla m David Pineo :—See Pineo.
7. Keziah m John McAllister.
8. Hannah m Stephen Smith :—See Smith.
9. Susan m James Christie.
10. Stephen.
11. Elizabeth m Ebenezer Chaloner :—See Chaloner.

ERRATA:

Page 21, fifth line from bottom, insert after the word children, "occupied one part and Mr. Barry, wife and children".

Page 101, near the close of the second paragraph substitute *financier* for pioneer.

Page 107, ninth line from bottom, omit the word *to* after the word married.

Page 131, sixth line from top, read, *in that part* instead of in part. In fourth line of second paragraph, read *succeeded* for succeed. In last line, read *State* instead of States.

Page 133, in last line of quotation, read *him* instead of me. In second paragraph, fourth line, read *I can only speak* instead of I am only speaking.

Page 172, reverse the order of the names of children of James E., and Hannah O'B. Hathaway.

☞ The publication of this volume has been greatly delayed by the difficulties of procuring from parties interested a correct record of their families. The list as it appears here is still defective, and perhaps in some respects incorrect. It is hoped that all errors and omissions may be attributed to unavoidable causes, and that these memoranda of family history may be of sufficient interest to repay the labor the collection of them has cost.

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